

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE COST OF PROTECTION

IN THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1911, CEMENT VALUED AT \$500,721 WAS IMPORTED INTO CANADA AND DUTY AMOUNTING TO \$140,371 WAS PAID UPON IT. THIS \$140,371 WAS ADDED TO THE PRICE PAID BY THE USERS OF CEMENT AND WENT INTO THE DOMINION TREASURY, LESS COST OF COLLECTION. IN THE YEAR 1910 \$5,683,036 WORTH OF CEMENT WAS PRODUCED IN CANADA AND THE EXTRA PRICE WHICH THE MANUFACTURERS OBTAINED BECAUSE OF THE TARIFF WAS \$1,590,489. THIS ALSO WAS ADDED TO THE PRICE PAID BY USERS OF CEMENT, AND WENT INTO THE TREASURY OF THE CEMENT MANUFACTURERS. THE PROTECTION OF THE CEMENT INDUSTRY THUS COST THE PEOPLE OF CANADA IN ONE YEAR \$1,730,860, OF WHICH THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT RECEIVED \$140,271 AND THE CEMENT MERGER \$1,590,480. THE TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES PAID BY THE CEMENT INDUSTRY IN THE SAME YEAR AMOUNTED TO \$1,343,444, OR \$247,036 LESS THAN THE EXTRA PRICE WHICH THE CEMENT MANUFACTURERS WERE ENABLED TO SECURE THROUGH THE TARIFF. DOES PROTECTION PAY?

FEBRUARY 26, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 28,000 WEEKLY

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 28th February prox., and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday, the 1st March, prox. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 28th February, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

30

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd Jan., 1913.

Winnipeg Office: **426 Main Street** W. A. Machaffie
Manager
BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA



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"Everybody is driving a Ford"—more than 200,000 in service. New prices—runabout \$675—touring car \$750—town car \$1000—with all equipment. f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Canada.

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"Empire" Plaster Board—the Fireproofing Lath.

We shall be pleased to send you the "Plaster" book. It will give you just the information you are looking for.

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WINNIPEG - CANADA

GRAIN GROWERS!

We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes.

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WINNIPEG

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Total Assets, over 69,000,000

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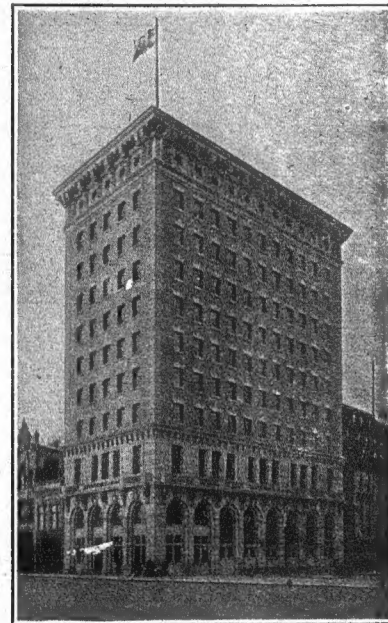
ALBERTA—Airdrie, Aliz, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Bellevue, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carlstadt, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Grande Prairie, Grassy Lake, High River, Hillcrest, Innisfail, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Passburg, Fincher Creek, Seven Persons, Strathmore, Swallow, Three Hills, Wainwright.

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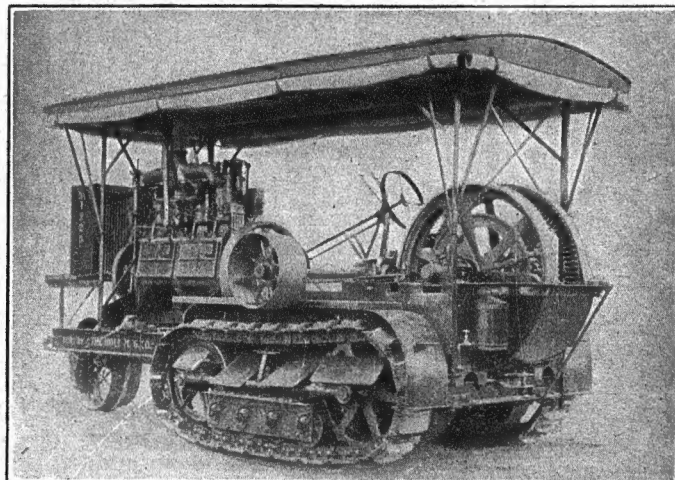
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Head Office, Winnipeg

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We want you to know more about the Caterpillar, because, if you are looking for a traction engine to replace the horses on your farm, the Caterpillar will do it; and we know you will be interested in finding out more about it, especially as to how it has actually worked in the field. It will work wherever horses can, and oftentimes in places that are too soft and muddy for them. One owner freighted a mile through a slough this last spring where teams had to go five miles around. Then, too, it won't pack the ground, and so is a most practical tractor for seeding. If you will fill out the coupon we will be very glad to send you a catalogue.

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The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscription, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Volume VI.

February 26th, 1913

Number 9

Canadian Council of Agriculture

Dominion Body Active—Annual Meeting Held

The annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held at Saskatoon, on Saturday, February 15. Representatives were in attendance from the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

It was decided to reaffirm the opinions already expressed in regard to the building and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway, and to communicate with the government thereon, laying especial emphasis on the method of operation to be followed in connection with this road.

The Dominion Government will be approached with an urgent request to pass Legislation, making possible the establishment of co-operative associations.

A resolution was adopted that in the opinion of the council the time has arrived for the formation of a general information and purchasing bureau, whereby orders may be grouped, prices obtained and a simple general distributing agency thus provided, and to bring this to effect a committee consisting of the secretary of the council and the secre-

taries of the provincial associations forming the council was appointed to devise ways and means.

A Legislative Committee

A Legislative committee, consisting of one representative from each of the provincial associations, will be appointed, and will be empowered to watch Legislation at Ottawa in behalf of the council, and also to suggest to Parliament any amendments or additions to the Grain Act, the Bank Act, the Railway Act, or any other act or bill affecting the interests of the organized farmers.

The constitution was amended by providing for an annual membership fee, instead of an assessment plan as in the past, also by providing that each provincial association affiliated with the council will be represented on the executive.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the statement was made by the Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, that the Grain Commission had no control over the transfer elevators, according to the terms and the interpretation of the Canada Grain Act placed thereon by the Grain Commission, except for the issuing of licenses; and

"Whereas the Canadian Council of

Agriculture have, by resolution, asked that full control be given the Commission in this matter;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we reiterate the resolutions already adopted and that the government be requested to bring in an amendment to the Canada Grain Act at the present session of Parliament, which will place all transfer elevators in Canada under the absolute control of the commission."

Instructions were given as to the policy to be pursued in regard to the regulations dealing with the proposed sample market and other matters under the Grain Act.

The Legislative Committee will be requested to assist with the resolutions adopted by the provincial associations, dealing with Dominion matters, paying particular attention to the amending of the Grain Act in connection with varieties of hard wheat, other than Red Fife.

The annual financial statement was presented and adopted.

Officers Elected

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President R. C. Henders, Culross, Man., (re-elected) First Vice-President, J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw, Sask., (re-elected); Second Vice-President, W. G. Good, Brantford, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Fream, Calgary, Alta., (re-elected).

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

A motion was presented, but after discussion was left over for further consideration, having in view the appointment of a committee to proceed to the various grain distributing and marketing centres, and fully investigate the methods and conditions at these points relating to the different systems of grading and sampling of grain.

DISTRICT GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION

The Annual Convention of the 4th District will be held in Portage la Prairie on March 12, when it is hoped that last year's attendance of over one hundred will be surpassed. Cooperation and other subjects of vital interest to the farmers will be discussed. District Secretary Colin H. Burnell urges delegates to ask for a standard certificate when buying their railway tickets, and if the attendance is large enough a reduced rate will be given.

It is by educating and not by arming the people that we are going to make our victories.—Mr. Arnold Rowntree.

GROW VEGETABLES

But first make certain you have the Seeds which produce the best

If you are a lover of Fresh Vegetables free from the touch of alien hands and bruise of packing box—**GROW THEM YOURSELF**—straight from garden to table. There's money in it, too. Why not cater to supply the ever-ready market.

WE TEST ALL OUR SEEDS.—We never send out an ounce that does not show a high germinative test. Note some of our Specialties:

BEETS—Campbell's Special Dark, red skin with crimson flesh; an exceptionally good keeper.

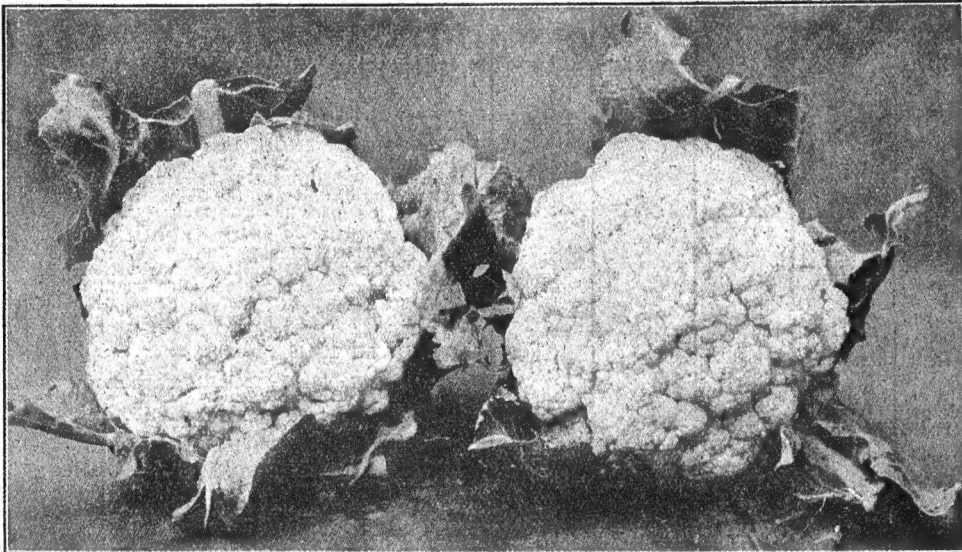
CAULIFLOWER—Selected early snowball, producing magnificent white heads.

CARROTS—Campbell's Scarlet Prince, new stump rooted variety, early class, rich bright color.

CELERY—White Plume variety, crisp, solid and of pleasing flavor, with inner leaves and hearts naturally white.

CUCUMBER—Improved early white spine, desirable as a garden or market variety, large fruited, early strain.

ONION—Danver's Yellow Globe, above the medium size, globular, yellowish brown, flesh white, very productive.



All Orders will receive Immediate Attention

CAMPBELL FLORAL COMPANY
CALGARY :: ALBERTA

LETTUCE—Campbell's Quick Growth, excellent for table use, sweet rich flavor, absolutely best variety, also Nonpareil, a beautiful light yellowish green, with solid head, the easiest grown of all lettuces.

GREEN PEAS—American Wonder, wrinkled dwarf variety; Gradus, exceedingly luscious, wrinkled and a great producer; Strata gem, immense pods with an abundance of tender peas, wrinkled.

TURNIP—Campbell's Harvest Moon; of rich yellow color, white flesh, excellent for table use. Orange Jelly, bright yellow color, globe shaped, superior table variety.

RADISH—Campbell's Scarlet King, the friend to all market gardeners, small, uniform size, globe shaped; Wood's Early Frame, very fine thick shouldered stock.

TOMATO—Early Dawn variety, handsome sprays or bunches 8 or 9 inches across, does not crack, a special early variety for either indoor or outdoor culture.

We also keep a Large and Assorted Stock of Spinach, Marrow, Parsley, Rhubarb, Pumpkin, Corn, Cabbage, Beans, Asparagus, Seeds, Etc.

SASKATCHEWAN PURE BRED BULL SALE

There will be held at Regina, on Friday, March 14th, under the auspices of The Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, and in connection with the Annual Provincial Winter Fair, an **AUCTION SALE OF PURE BRED MALES AND FEMALES** of all the leading beef breeds. Special freight rates on all contributed and purchased animals. Standard Passenger rates on all railways.

For further information write to the Secretary, Cattle Breeders' Association, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited, Sarnia Ont

IF YOU FIND FOR ANY REASON THAT THE FENCE RECEIVED OF US IS NOT OF THE BEST HARD, STEEL, WIRE, THE BEST GALVANIZING, THE MOST PERFECTLY WOVEN FENCE YOU EVER PURCHASED AT ANY PRICE, YOU ARE AT LIBERTY TO RETURN IT TO US. WE WILL PAY FREIGHT BOTH WAYS AND REFUND EVERY CENT OF YOUR MONEY.

The first row of prices include freight prepaid by us to any railroad station south of North Bay in Old Ontario. The second row of prices include freight prepaid by us to any railroad station in New Ontario, Quebec & Maritime provinces. The third row of prices include freight prepaid by us to any railroad station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta & British Columbia in shipments of 200 lbs. or over. The fourth row of prices include freight prepaid by us to any railroad station in Man. Sask. Alta & BC in full car loads of not less than 24,000 lbs (except B.C. which requires 30,000 lbs. to the car) Carloads may be made from any one style of fence or assorted fence, gates and barb wire. The weights of each article are given above so you can readily determine how much to order to fill the car. Remember ALL WIRE USED IN THE WEST MUST COME FROM THE EAST. our policy will save you money. **Remit cash with your order by bank draft, post office or express order to**

**We Ship all Orders the
Same Day as Received**

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 26th, 1913

THE SASKATCHEWAN CONVENTION

As was to be expected, the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers this year turned out to be a great success from every standpoint. There was an attendance of over six hundred farmers and they were one and all deeply interested in the problems which came before the gathering. Those farmers had not come together for the mere pleasure of social intercourse. They were taking counsel together on the best means to secure for themselves and their families a fairer proportion of the wealth produced by their labors. They were also interested in every suggestion to make rural life more comfortable and provided with better advantages to the boys and girls and men and women on the farms of Saskatchewan. One of the remarkable features of the convention was the unanimity of opinion as to the hardships which prevailed throughout rural parts of the province this year. Despite the fact of general good crops the bottom fell out of the prices so badly that thousands of farmers would have been better off had they never sowed a seed. This general condition is, of course, explained by arm chair philosophers as due to over supply but the farmers have given enough study to the subject to know that the world is not yet overstocked with bread when there are thousands in our own country and millions across the water who have not enough to eat. There are too many parasites between the farmer and the man who wants the bread, and it is chiefly on this account that the farmers suffered during the present year.

There was a general spirit of progress about the convention in a more marked degree than in previous years. The result of study on economic questions has shown the Saskatchewan farmers the absolute uselessness of a customs tariff from a national standpoint and they asked for its complete elimination. The voice of the prairie farmers is for free trade and a square deal to all. The Saskatchewan farmers followed those of the other provinces in repudiating the miserable scheme by which the protectionists hoped to win their support to impose a tax upon the British workmen. The bait of an extra cent or two per bushel for the western farmers was not enough to induce even a single farmer to favor such an infamous plot. It was not so much a feeling of loyalty on the part of the farmers that prompted them to such action as it was a sense of common decency towards other men who are much like themselves. But even if the farmers had been grasping enough to bite at the bait offered it is plain now that it was merely a subterfuge by which both the farmer and the Old Country workman would be betrayed into the hands of the steamship interests, who have the strings already so tight that they have been able to take six or seven cents per bushel out of the farmer over and above a reasonable transportation charge. Any time the protectionists approach the farmers with some scheme to make the farmers richer it will be just as well to take plenty of time for examination, for somewhere in the scheme will be a "joker" by which for every dollar the farmers make the protectionists will make from two to three.

Another vital question upon which the Convention gave a very clear and unanimous expression of opinion was that of taxation of land values as a means of raising all necessary revenues. The convention approved of the action of the Provincial Government in enacting legislation by which rural revenues in the province will henceforth be raised by this means, and also of the "sur-tax" provision by which the absentee specu-

lator will be compelled to pay a slight extra tax for the unfair privilege which he enjoys. The farmers of the Prairie Provinces have given more study to the taxation of land values than have any other class of people in Canada and are better informed upon the subject generally. It was, therefore, not any thoughtless move when they stated that they were favorable to this method of raising not only rural but also provincial and federal taxes.

The question of Direct Legislation was dealt with, as shown in our last issue, in a manner essentially fair and reasonable. The people of the province are very strongly in favor of Direct Legislation but they want it to be in a workable form. There was no difference of opinion on the question of the justice of extending the franchise to the women of the province upon the same terms as it is now enjoyed by the men. The two addresses delivered by the lady speakers upon this subject were very enlightening to the delegates present. It was quite evident that the Grain Growers were willing to give their full support to the ladies in bringing pressure to bear upon the Government to bring the suffrage question before the Legislature as a Government measure at the next session, when it would be sure to be enacted into law and Saskatchewan would be the first province in Canada to take this step towards the emancipation of women.

There were numerous other important questions dealt with by the delegates and business-like decisions were arrived at. Many of the subjects under discussion generated some heat in debate. But the delegates in all the conventions are willing to tolerate the opinions of those who oppose them, so that there never was at any time anything in the nature of disruption. The Saskatoon Convention, even with its heated debate never got down to the level to which our Parliaments often descend in the exchange of personalities. The debate was carried on by men who were sincerely and deeply interested in the questions which were before the meeting. They were anxious to see a real and actual solution and naturally opinions differ. Naturally there are those who will seize upon such differences of opinion to foment discord in the ranks of the organized farmers, but the farmers have seen enough of these attempts in the past to give no heed to them. The Saskatoon Convention was, from every standpoint, a most remarkable meeting, considering that it was composed of men from every corner of the world, who have come to Saskatchewan to live and farm, and are now Canadians. These men, the majority of whom were strangers to each other, comprised a convention different from those that gather in any other part of Canada, except the other Prairie Provinces. The fact that these men could meet for three days only and arrive at the decisions they did with harmony speaks volumes for the manner in which our western population is becoming assimilated as real Canadian citizens.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser, in its issue of February 15, insinuates, in the course of an editorial article one column in length, that the editor of The Guide and the leaders of the organized farmers are animated by nothing higher than a hope of some public office or other graft. The charge is too small to answer. It is significant, however, that the souls of some of the journalistic hirelings of Special Privilege are not able to see anything beyond the flesh pots for which they regularly betray their fellow men.

THE BURDEN OF PROTECTION

It will probably never be possible to state accurately to the last dollar what the system of Protection with which this country is burdened, has cost the people of Canada. As long ago as 1893 when the so-called National Policy had been in existence for only fourteen years, the late Sir Richard Cartwright declared that Protection had already cost the country a thousand million dollars. Since that time we have had twenty years more of protection and our population has increased by 50 per cent., and if Sir Richard was correct in his estimate in 1893, it is probable that the cost of Protection to the people of Canada up to the present has been fully three thousand millions—that is to say that that amount of money has been taken out of the pockets of the people by the tariff and in the increased prices they have had to pay for manufactured goods and the necessities of life because of our Protective system. Some idea of the way in which this enormous sum of money has been taken from the people may be obtained from a study of the census of manufactures taken by the Dominion Government in 1911 and recently published, when compared with the customs returns for the same year. It is a well recognized fact that the protected manufacturer adds to the selling price of his goods the full amount of the protection which he obtains from the tariff. Protected manufactures are sold in this country for the price at which they can be imported, with the duty added, and if the manufacturer could not get a higher price for his goods by reason of the tariff the tariff would be of no benefit to him. Let us apply this to a few lines of manufactures and see what Protection costs. Agricultural implements may be taken as an example. In the year ending March 31, 1911, agricultural implements to the value of \$4,516,145 were imported into Canada and duty amounting to \$901,135, or approximately 20 per cent., was paid thereon. In the year 1910 agricultural implements to the value of \$20,722,722 were produced in this country, of which \$5,921,818 worth were exported, leaving \$14,800,904 worth which were purchased by Canadian farmers. The price of the home manufactured implements was increased by 20 per cent. or \$2,960,180 because of the tariff. The duty on agricultural implements thus put \$901,135 into the Dominion treasury in that year, and \$2,960,180 into the pockets of Canadian manufacturers, and the farmers of Canada paid both those sums, with profits to wholesalers and other middlemen upon them as well. The imports of manufactured cotton goods in the same period were valued at \$21,118,954, on which \$4,774,320 in duty was collected, an average of 22 per cent. The home manufactures of cotton in the year were valued at \$24,584,931, of which \$24,285,849 worth were sold in Canada. The price the manufacturers of these goods secured was increased by tariff protection by \$5,342,886. This amount transferred from the pockets of the people of Canada to the treasury of the cotton manufacturers enabled the Dominion Textile Co., according to the sworn testimony of their own officials, given at an investigation occasioned by the protest of their employees against a reduction of wages, to pay a dividend of 50 per cent. on the capital invested, and according to the census returns it is over half a million dollars more than the total salaries and wages paid by the cotton industry in the year 1910. On imported leather goods in the same year the Dominion Government collected \$1,116,808 in duty and the people of Canada paid to the manufacturers in increased prices due to the tariff

\$4,064,876; on cement the people paid \$140,371 to the Government in duty and \$1,590,489 in extra prices to the Canadian manufacturers. In those four industries alone, Protection in one year cost the people of Canada \$20,891,065, of which \$6,932,634 went into the public treasury and \$13,958,431 went into the pockets of the protected manufacturers in artificially enhanced prices.

A FALSE PROSPERITY

Rev. Dr. Bland, an earnest advocate of Christian democracy and a keen observer of the signs of the times, told a Winnipeg audience a few days ago that if he could choose between completely wiping out the liquor traffic and putting an end to real estate speculation, he would not hesitate for a moment to choose the latter. Dr. Bland is a strong champion of temperance and fully realizes the evils of the liquor traffic and his condemnation of our land system and the wild speculation it engenders is, therefore, all the more significant. He said that real estate speculation was demoralizing to those who lost through it, but was even more demoralizing to those who won, and spoke of the tragedy that was coming into the homes of Canada through dissipation and wasted lives, resulting from the accumulation of fortunes that were acquired without giving service in return. This is a feature of the situation resulting from the present speculative craze that is seldom referred to, but it is worth pondering upon. Another side of the question is the effect which speculation is having upon the agricultural industry. A few years ago, when land was cheap, settlers could buy land and get a return for their investment and compensation for their labor from their farming operations. Today land, which has certainly not increased in productive value, is selling for two and three times as much as it was five years ago, and a considerable proportion of the farmers of the West are actually carrying on farming operations at a loss—that is to say they are not earning interest on the capital which they have invested and which they have borrowed, and wages for their own labor. This condition is reducing many of our farmers to actual or virtual bankruptcy, but it is apparently not appreciated by those who are coming into the country and buying land, either for farming or for speculation. The result is that the price of land continues to rise and many farmers who are not making money out of their farming operations are able to figure profits through the increase in the value of their land, and occasionally we hear of a farmer who retires with a modest fortune, not through farming but by quitting the farm and selling his land at a high price. Prosperity of this kind is false prosperity. If the land will not produce interest on the capital invested, provide for depreciation in stock, implements and buildings and give the farmer and his family wages for their work it is not worth the price paid for it, and when the fact that this condition exists becomes generally known people will refuse to pay high prices and speculation in farm lands will cease. Farmers will then be able to buy land at a reasonable price, a price at which they can make farming pay, and the sooner this is brought about the better it will be for the country.

FAVOR EQUITABLE TAXATION

The farmers of Saskatchewan believe that every man should pay taxes in proportion to the privileges which he enjoys. They stated this principle in the following resolution passed at the Saskatoon Convention:

"That this Convention heartily approves of the recent provincial legislation rendering it obligatory that all rural school and municipal revenues of the province be raised by a tax on unimproved land values;

"And, further, that we recognize that land

speculation is one of the worst evils today existent in Saskatchewan, and we are, therefore in accord with the recent 'Surtax' provision, by which the speculator will be more heavily taxed than the bona fide farmer;

"And, further, that we consider that the most equitable methods of raising all public revenues is by a tax upon unimproved land values."

It is by such progressive legislation as this that the people will some day surely come to their own.

CEMENT MERGER'S BLUFF

The Canadian Cement merger, which owns properties for which it paid \$14,828,250 and has issued upwards of \$30,000,000 of capital stock and bonds, has issued a defi to the Dominion Government and has threatened to increase the price of cement from 30 to 50 per cent. if the unusually high protection which it enjoys under the tariff is reduced. This threat is contained in a letter written by F. P. Jones, general manager of the Canada Cement company to Hon. W. T. White, the Dominion Minister of Finance, on October 14, 1912, which was laid on the table of the House of Commons last week. The letter contains the following significant statement:

"The present policy of the Canadian Cement company was formed and adopted with the belief that the policy of the Government was to give the cement industry in Canada adequate protection. If the cement industry is not to be so protected it will be placed in a dangerous position and if it can exist will only be able to do so by changing our policy and on every occasion and in every market obtaining the highest possible price for our produce; in order that should business again be depressed in the United States we in Canada would be in a position (through having accumulated a reserve) to meet the American slaughter prices by operating our mills at cost or less than cost while such American prices are in effect. Last year and this spring American cement manufacturers were selling cement at less than its actual cost. This fall the cement business in the United States has a merited revival and prices have advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. in different localities.

"In Canada our price has not advanced. The price today, delivered at Fort William, exclusive of sacks, is \$1.25 per barrel. The price in Duluth, exclusive of sacks, is \$1.40 per barrel, so that should we be forced to change our policy we would advance our price practically all over the country from 30 to 50 per cent. per barrel."

Thus the infant industry, which has been fed and nurtured at the expense of the people of Canada, makes its insolent threat to punish and plunder them if the protection it is accorded by the tariff is brought down to some reasonable level. If the Dominion Government and the Canadian Parliament meekly submit to being thus bulldozed they will lose the respect of the people. The threat of the Cement Merger is a piece of pure bluff, and their bluff should be called. The best answer the Government can make to the Cement Merger's threat is to wipe out the cement duty entirely and force the Cement Merger to do as the farmers do and meet the competition of the world on an equal footing. There need be no apprehension that the average price of cement will be higher with free imports. When F. P. Jones, the writer of the letter quoted above, appeared before the Winnipeg Board of Trade in December, 1911, to defend the Cement Merger he stated that the price his company was charging at the mill was only 11 cents a barrel higher than the American producers were getting. One month later the city of Winnipeg purchased 25,000 barrels from an American firm, paid 52½ cents a barrel duty, and saved money on the deal. As The Guide has said before, one big factor in the cost of cement is the high freight rate charged by Canadian railways, and the best way to bring this down would be to make the Canadian railways, as well as the Canadian manufacturers, compete with their American rivals by taking off the duty. It is up to the Canadian Government to call the bluff of the Canadian Cement Merger.

CO-OPERATIVE NUMBER

For the past two years we have published each spring a Co-operative Number of The Guide, and we are now preparing for a third issue of this kind, to be published on March 19. We believe that these co-operative numbers have been of great value to our readers in giving them information as to what others are doing along co-operative lines, the chief feature being a large number of short articles from our readers stating what has been accomplished and the saving that has been effected by the different local associations throughout the West in the way of co-operative buying. A great many local associations are now enjoying the benefits of co-operation, in fact there are very few real live locals that are not saving money for their members in this way, and we hope to have a great deal of valuable information for our readers in the issue of March 19. This, however, must come from the secretary or some other member of the local branch, and we would ask those interested in co-operation to send in a report giving particulars of the method of organization and full details as to the quantities of the various articles they have purchased, the price paid, the price which would have been paid in the ordinary way, and the net gain. These reports, to be in time for the issue of March 19, must reach The Guide office by March 10. In addition to the reports from local branches we shall publish in the Co-operative Number the Co-operative Associations Act, which is on the Manitoba statutes, and which furnishes a basis on which Co-operative Stores and Co-operative Societies may be established in that province, and also articles showing what has been done by means of co-operation in other parts of Canada and in other countries.

The Montreal Gazette, a corporation newspaper which shrinks from any change as a cat shrinks from water, has only one regret over the Manitoba Legislature's rejection of Direct Legislation by 22 to 11—it thinks the majority against it should have been greater. "It might have been better for the province," says the Gazette, mournfully shaking its hoary head, "if the majority against the proposition had been larger." How many varieties of fits will the Gazette throw when it sees that the best informed farmers of the West endorsed Direct Legislation, through The Guide referendum, by 3,982 to 63?

Down in the House of Commons there are always dozens of members ready to bob up and defend the interests of "Vested Rights." It would be a good education for the members if someone would deliver a good address in the House on the subject of "Vested Wrongs." There is an endless amount of material for such an address embalmed in the statutes of our country.

Last year, according to the auditor-general's report, \$7,558,636 was spent on the Canadian militia, on camps, accoutrements, etc., and \$2,771,636 on arts, agriculture and statistics. As long as we, as a nation, spend three times as much money on the science of killing people as we do on the departments that keep people alive and enrich life, we shall look for the millenium in vain.

When any question that may affect property comes before Parliament it is received with the utmost care. Our Parliaments are great believers in the Divine Right of Property. But they have not nearly the same respect for the rights of mere human beings. The future is not without hope, however.

When anybody begins to tell you that you are the "backbone of the country," keep your hand on your pocket book.

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Saskatchewan Convention was unparalleled success. Farmers declare for Free Trade, Taxation of Land Values, and accept Direct Legislation Bill subject to minor changes

The twelfth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, held at Saskatoon on February 12-13-14, brought together the largest and most representative gathering of farmers and farmers' wives ever held in the province. As many of the delegates and their wives arrived in Saskatoon on the day before the opening of the convention an informal reception was held on Tuesday evening in the Empire Theatre. A number of short interesting speeches were made by the delegates present and a good opportunity was afforded for the delegates to become acquainted with each other.

The most extraordinary feature of the convention this year was the fact that the women delegates formed themselves into a congress and held their sessions in the University Buildings. This action was heartily approved of by the Grain Growers' convention. A report of the women's congress is given on another page of The Guide.

When President Maharg called the convention to order on Wednesday morning there were about 600 delegates present from all quarters of the province ready to take hold of the important business before them and carry it through to a business-like conclusion. Mayor Harrison, F. M. Sclanders and Alderman Anderson welcomed the Grain Growers to Saskatoon on behalf of the City Council and the Board of Trade.

In order to handle the resolutions that were being presented from time to time, the president nominated as a resolutions committee F. M. Gates, J. E. Paynter and Thos. Sales.

President Maharg presented his annual report as published in the last issue of The Guide, which was unanimously adopted by the convention.

Railway Officials Admitted

Before the business of the convention was well under way it was ascertained that the executive officers had invited representatives of the railway companies to be present at the convention to answer questions or supply information that might be needed in the discussion of transportation problems. At this juncture, David Ross and William Noble brought in a resolution protesting against the presence of the railway representatives in the convention. He said that the railways had been robbing the people for years, and the men they sent to the convention were not free, but were simply sent to cloud the issues before the grain growers. Hon. George Langley supported the resolution as he said he did not see any particular need for the representatives of the railway companies to deliver soothing syrup to the Grain Growers. The other side of the case was presented vigorously by Dr. Flatt, of Tantallon, Vice-President Dunning and A. G. Hawkes.

It was pointed out finally that the railway representatives were not there to deliver addresses and thus impose their views upon the Grain Growers, but merely to answer questions. When this view was explained there was very little opposition to the action of the executive in inviting the railway men to be present. As it turned out they took no part in the convention whatever.

Free Trade and Single Tax

From this time on the convention continued in a businesslike manner and handled a considerable number of delicate questions in a manner creditable to any organization. On one thing the Grain Growers made themselves very clear, namely, that they wanted to see the customs tariff of Canada wiped out completely at the earliest possible moment. They had each and every one of them had sufficient experience with the tariff to realize that it was absolutely no use to them. There was also a unanimous approval of the principle of taxation of land values, and it was declared by a resolution that the Grain Growers believed the most equitable method of raising all revenues was by a tax upon the value of all land, which includes natural

resources. The Direct Legislation Bill came before the convention and was subjected to a rather vigorous discussion, after which it was accepted unanimously by the convention, subject to a couple of provisions which will make it of far greater service to the people of Saskatchewan. The navy question, which figured so prominently in the Manitoba and Alberta conventions, was not dealt with at Saskatoon.

One new feature developed, namely, a desire for the organization of an independent political party, by which the farmers hope to secure many of those reforms and redresses which they have failed to secure through the two old political parties. However, those who favored a third party decided to hold their meeting in another place, and no further action was taken upon it by the convention.

After the reports of the officers and committees had been received and discussed, the various constitutional amendments were taken up.

Constitutional Amendments

A resolution was introduced by Secretary Green and seconded by M. Whitney and provided that section 3 of the constitution be made to read:—"This Association shall consist of a Central Association, one or more Local Associations and 15 or more organization districts." Carried.

Another resolution to provide that where in the constitution the word

upon receipt of trust funds the secretary-treasurer of the trustee board shall cause said funds to be deposited in a chartered bank to the credit of the life trust fund of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. (incorporated) and this shall only be withdrawn for investment at the order of the trustees.

To section 11, clause B, was added the words "Less Central Association dues of 50 cents." The date of the annual meeting for Local Associations was set back from January 15 to December 15, in clause 14.

Section 15 was amended upon motion of Messrs. Green and Clayton by striking out the words "Such delegates shall be entitled to vote by proxy."

Life Members Protected

A motion was introduced by Messrs. Green and Glenborough that the following clause to be known as clause A of section 15 be added to the constitution:—

"In case any Local Association disorganizes or fails to appoint delegates to the Central convention the life members residing in the district represented by the said Local Association may appoint the said delegates in such manner as the Central executive shall from time to time direct, and if all the said Associations disorganize, the life members shall be organized under the direction of the executive and trustee board for the appointment of delegates and carrying on the objects of the Association."

Section 18 was amended upon motion of Messrs. Green and Rooke constituting

Winnipeg. Before the general program began, President Henders, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, was called to the platform and extended the greetings of the Manitoba farmers to the delegates assembled. Dr. Bland aroused his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm in the remarkably inspiring address which was the subject of comment by the delegations throughout the balance of the convention. He reviewed the unrest at present prevailing throughout the world due to a feeling that the common people were not securing justice. The outcome of the presidential election in the United States indicated that the tide had been set towards improved conditions. In Canada there was less discontent than in most countries, due to the fact of the unparalleled natural resources and small population, but even in Canada a strong feeling of unrest was developing.

At Turning Point

"A great revolution is impending. We are standing at the turning point of history," declared Dr. Bland. "The people of the future will point to the passing of the 19th to the 20th century as the water shed, the dividing line. Society is going to begin to assume a new phase which no society has as yet assumed. The change almost coincides with the characteristics of the passing of one century to another. The dominating principle of the commencement of the 19th century was the demand for liberty. From the dark and stormy days following the decline of the Roman empire there gradually emerged the feudal system; men arranged in ranks in which men first fixed in one rank could not pass from that one into another; kings, barons, vassals and downward in ever sinking ranks until we came to the serf who was scarcely more than a slave. For centuries the rigid order prevailed with a fixity of system until the men were strangling; until it grew intolerable and men rose and shattered the old system with revolution, bought was the glory of the 19th century—liberty. The desire for freedom reigned. Men thought the golden age would come with freedom. They were under the influence of passion for liberty. Impelled by that passion man did some noble things; there was the emancipation of slaves, the abolition of the slave from the seas, the extension of the franchise to the working man.

"Some free men today envy the slaves. A man may be free, but his daughter may be brought up under conditions which make her a prostitute. Men may be free, free for this world, but damned from birth. No country has heard oftener than the United States the high sounding platitude 'this is a free country,' yet after a century and a quarter of so called freedom the United States is a seething mass of discontent. Freedom is not the goal of paradise, not the millennium of universal desire, but is proven, however, or will be proven, a stepping stone.

Reaching for Brotherhood

"The last or latest stage of this wonderful evolution, this opening of the 20th century, brings me to the last stage of the results of the principles of freedom. Is there a freer nation than that of Britain? Yet there are 250,000 families in London alone each housed in one room. Millions are but one week from starvation. Thus the close of the 19th century found the freest nations convinced that freedom is not the key to the golden age. Falteringly, timorously, one by one, they are reaching out for the attainment of a higher, diviner principle than freedom, reaching out timidly, fearing that it may be folly, that they may be chasing a will o' the wisp. There are those who may say that this is visionary, fanciful, but the best men in the dawn of the 20th century are reaching from freedom to the greater principle of brotherhood.

"There have been stoppers to the march of every civilization, there have been those who say man is inherently selfish, that he is only one more intellectual beast

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Grain Growers' Officers for 1913

President:

J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw (Re-elected).

Vice-President:

C. A. Dunning, Regina (Re-elected).

Directors at Large:

F. W. Green, Moose Jaw (Re-elected); A. G. Hawkes, Percival (Re-elected); Hon. George Langley, Regina (Re-elected); J. B. Musselman, Cupar (Re-elected); Dr. Flatt, Tantallon.

District Directors:

B. N. Hendricks, Outlook; M. P. Roddy, Nelson Spencer, Carnduff; F. M. Gates, Fillmore; James W. Easton, Moosomin; J. E. Paynter, Tantallon; F. M. Redman, Grenfell; A. B. McGregor, Davidson; John F. Reid, Orcadia; J. L. Rooke, Togo; Thomas Sales, Langham; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; Dr. Henry, Mildred; John W. Burrell, Gerowville; and Thomas Conlon, Archive.

"subordinate" appears, it shall be amended to read "local" was also carried.

Clause 5 of the constitution was so amended upon motion of Messrs. Green and Whitney as to provide that the board of directors of the Central Association shall consist of the officers and 20 directors, the latter to consist of 5 directors at large and 15 directors elected respectively from the 15 organization districts. The 15 district directors to be chosen by the delegates from the Local Associations within the limits of said organization district.

Section 8 was amended by substituting the 28th for the 15th of February, which permits the convention to be held at a later date.

The words "Life membership" were by vote inserted as a head line immediately succeeding section 9.

It was moved by Messrs. Green and Clayton that in section 10, clause "C," where appear the words "Secured by first mortgage or improved lands at 40% of their valuation," they be struck out and in their place shall read "In any securities in which trustees may legally from time to time invest trust funds." This resolution was voted down.

Upon motion of Messrs. Green and Dunning section 10, clause D, was amended to read as follows:—"Immediately

the board of directors the standing resolution committee instead of the executive as heretofore.

In section 30 the word "officers", where it appears in lines three and four, was substituted by the word "directors" and section 31 was amended by adding immediately succeeding the word correspondence, "In connection with."

Section 35 was amended by striking out the last four words and substituting the words "local secretary."

Elevator Officers Not Barred

A resolution was here introduced by H. Barr, seconded by Mr. Jones, to bar all officers of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company and members of the Legislative Assembly from holding office in the Grain Growers' association. This resolution caused a lengthy and animated discussion, but after due consideration the convention voted it down by an almost unanimous vote.

An Intellectual Treat

On Wednesday evening the meeting was devoted to addresses by Dean Rutherford, of the Agricultural College; Rev. Dr. Bland, of Winnipeg; Mrs. A. V. Thomas, president of the Political Equality League of Winnipeg; and Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, the well known writer of

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS IN CONVENTION

The Saskatchewan convention of women met, had its sessions and is over, but its effects have just begun and I think that I am safe in saying that all who were present went away filled with fresh enthusiasm and a greater faith in the possibilities of farm women. Only about fifty country women registered, but there were many more present at the convention who hurried away the second day in order to catch a car back to the city and who were not present the third day. The general opinion was that there were more than a hundred there.

The unanimous verdict seemed to be that it had been a glorious success and a harbinger of wider opportunities for farm women.

Subject to ratification by the Grain Growers' association, a Women Grain Growers' organization was formed which adopted the constitution of the Grain Growers with a recommendation that the following three clauses be adopted as a working basis for the ensuing year and that the Grain Growers be requested to incorporate them in their constitution.

To establish libraries, literary societies, reading rooms, arrange lectures and to further extend the knowledge of the members and their families along economic and social lines, with a view of elevating the standard of living in rural communities.

To encourage members to provide suitable halls or meeting places and properly equip and furnish the same for the social and educational benefits of the members.

To foster and encourage the co-operative method of distribution of farm products and the supplying of staple commodities.

The congress also expressed by a resolution its approval of this gathering and the desire that it be made an annual convention meeting in the same place and at the same time as the men's gatherings. A standing committee was appointed, with Mrs. A. V. Thomas as convener, to which to report difficulties in working out the program. The committee consisted of Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. Haight, Mrs. McNaughton, Mrs. Hilton, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Lefebure, Mrs. Plaster and Mrs. Wilson or Wesson, of district 11. It was moved and carried by the meeting that the Grain Growers' association be asked to pass a by-law allowing the women to have their own local executive and charge of their own portion of the local funds. The idea is that in these Grain Growers' associations, where the women have other clubs, and care to, they can meet with the men as they do now, but where they want to discuss things especially interesting to women, they can meet in separate rooms.

The convention passed unanimously a resolution in favor of woman's suffrage and signed a petition to that effect and put itself on record as favoring the writing of personal letters to Premier Scott, requesting the vote. The program part of the convention seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed

and I wish I had space to print in full all the helpful suggestions offered.

The first afternoon of the convention, the women were very cordially welcomed to the city and the University buildings by Dean Rutherford. He spoke feelingly of the great isolation that many of the pioneer women had experienced in lonely shacks on the prairie and told how overjoyed they had been at the appearance of neighboring shacks and dwelt upon the more far-reaching neighborliness of the province which was furthered by such gatherings as the one he addressed.

Being a distinguished educationalist himself, it was natural that Dean Rutherford should dwell upon the duty of women to the school and the need for them to insist upon proper housing for their children.

Miss May Clendennan, Dame Dibbin, of The Farmer's Advocate, gave a splendidly practical address on labor saving devices.

In regard to the efficiency of the house as a home, the speaker merely touched on the thought that a clearance of the meaningless ornaments and furniture in the home would be as big a labor saving device as anyone could devise.

A great deal of efficiency could be attained if the heating and lighting systems of the modern city homes were only available on the farm.

Many farm houses had furnaces and the dirt and confusion caused by hauling ashes and wood around to and from the living rooms was eliminated.

A gasoline lighting plant could be installed in a home at a cost of about \$200 and the cost of running would be less than that for city gas. For cooking, the fireless and steam cookers were the economical devices for conserving heat.

A few ways in which waste of time and material could be eliminated were spoken of—bacon cooked in an oven on a wire plate is much better than fried

and the whole house is not penetrated by the odor; a smokeless broiler which is a great convenience and a self-basting roaster does away with the disagreeable task of basting.

The cost of a complete equipment of good serviceable tools for a kitchen could be bought for \$300.17, according to a made-up list which included an electrical washer at \$75.00 down to a vegetable brush at 5 cents.

Individual examples of labor-saving devices were enumerated and the prices at which a good serviceable article could be bought.

In conclusion, Miss Clendennan warned the women against leaving a nice big bank account for their successors to draw upon after having pursued the mistaken plan of doing without the many little devices which would have lessened the household drudgery immeasurably.

The next address was one by the editor of your own page and as you have to listen to her fifty-two weeks in the year, I'll spare you a report of it.

Miss E. Cora Hind, of the Free Press, gave a splendid paper on the "Dignity of Feeding the Nation," which she had read previously at the Home Economics convention in this province.

Feeding the Nation

Miss Cora Hind, the financial and agricultural editor of the Manitoba Free Press, who was reporting the Grain Growers' meetings in the Empire theatre, took time to give a paper on "The Feeding of a Nation."

The woman's part was the feeding of the family, but it should be impressed on the husband that he should provide the food and that his wife has a heavy enough duty to perform without attempting his.

That a great deal of time is spent by breeders in talking about balanced rations and the relative values of foods shows what importance they attach

to food. It has only been within the last few years that women have been studying these questions. It is surely far more within their province, considering the influence on child life.

Since the feeding of the race is naturally the business of woman, she should have all the leisure possible for her important task.

The environment in which the food is consumed is a question of much moment. Food is not a subject dwelt on as a means of morals, but indirectly it has a great deal to do with them.

The mother not only provides her children with nourishment but with a strong shield of happy memories, was the concluding remark of a very interesting subject.

Following Miss Hind's paper was a discussion on what action would be taken as regards the suffrage question, but as the Congress had not been fully organized it was decided to defer until after organization.

Mr. Chipman, of the Grain Growers' association, concluded the session for the afternoon by his address. He thought that a woman's organization would be an inspiration to the men's association and gave Mr. Green great credit for his idea. He was pleased, he said, to be present, for he knew as well as a mere man could know the difficulties of a woman's life on the prairie. Conditions needed improving and as a rule they were not improved until some woman took hold of them.

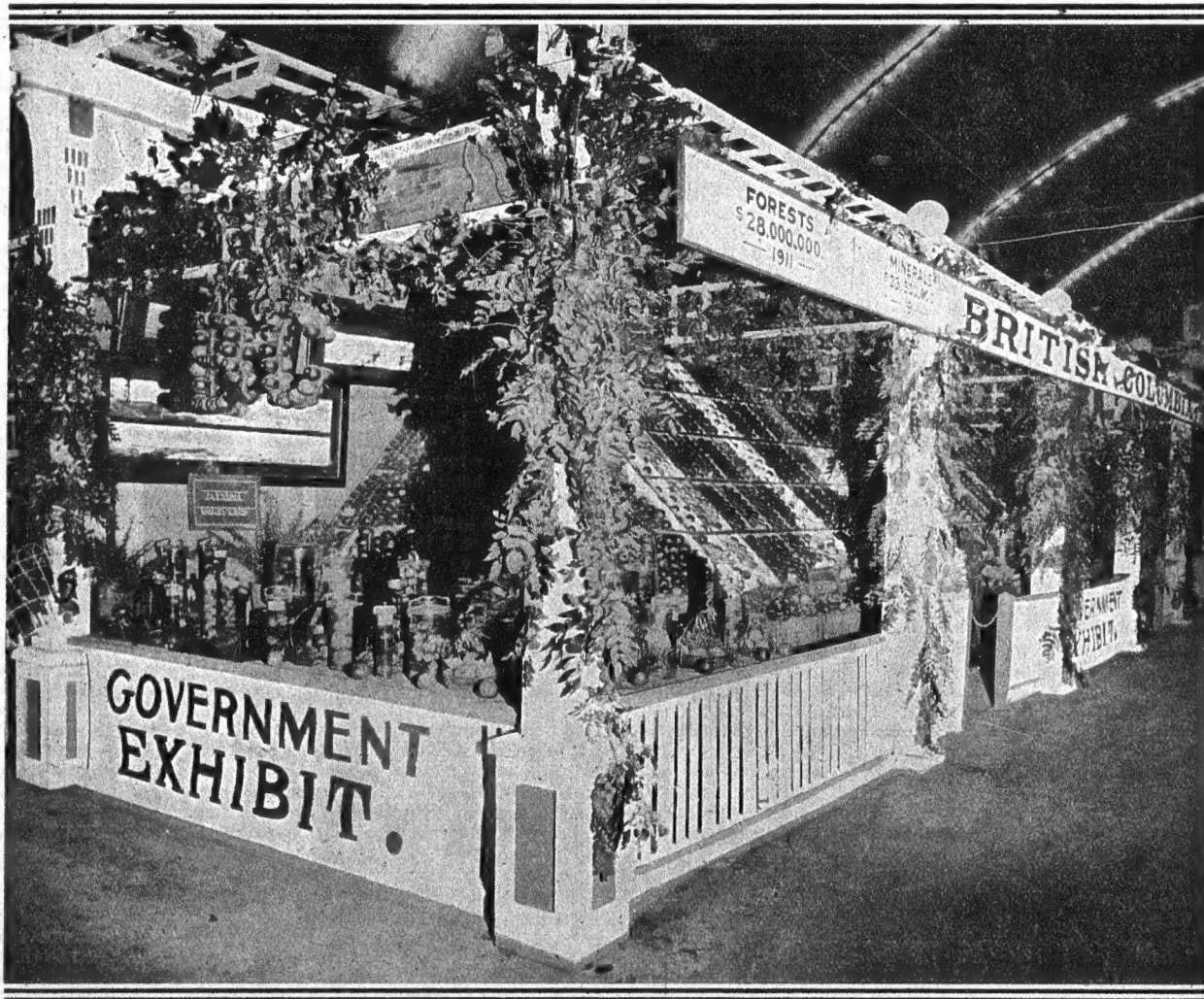
By combining forces, a rest room in a building built by each local organization in the town would be a boon to women. A circulating library might be started on a small scale and extensions made later.

Touching on the question of woman suffrage, the speaker said he did not consider it a question of privilege but of right and that women had only to show in an unmistakable way that they wanted their rights and they would get them.

Such questions as land speculation, the tariff and freight rates which were being discussed by the men would doubtless prove of interest to the women and in their meetings due significance would be given to them.

The second afternoon the convention was addressed by the secretary of the Association, F. W. Green, who very cordially welcomed the women to the convention and apologized very gracefully for not having been able to welcome them the opening day of the convention. He spoke very feelingly of the rights of women to equal educational advantages with men. F. W. Green said he saw no reason why his daughter was not entitled to as fine an education as his son. Then after she had taken a five years university course he saw no reason why the Doukhobor, the Italian and the Turk should do her legislating for her. He considered women have been having a raw deal and he would be right with those who take a hand in their emancipation. Mr. Green gave an account of how the Grain Growers' movement began

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BRITISH COLUMBIA EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO LAND SHOW

This exhibit attracted a great deal of attention, being representative of minerals, canned fruits and vegetables, honey, timber, fisheries, and a wonderful display of apples and bottled fruit. Many Chicago admirers were unstinted in their praise of the collection, and those in charge were asked for information about the country.

The Mail Bag

CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR SATISFACTORY

Owing to a complaint against the operation of a co-operative elevator at Maidstone being published in the Saskatchewan section of The Guide recently, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company have requested the publication of the following letter:—

Milton, Sask., Feb. 8, 1913.
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.,
Regina, Sask.

Gentlemen:—

In reply to your letter of Feb. 3, I wish to say that I have this day forwarded a letter to Mr. Green stating that I wish with all my heart to take back the statement made by me, as it was not my intention to publish any complaint against the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator and that the above elevator at Maidstone is now doing very good to the best for the farmers, and I do wish the public to know that I have no complaint whatever against the present condition of the same. If there is any way to bring a speedy reply to the public, I wish same to be followed.

Hoping to hear from you at once, I am,
Yours truly,
(Sgd.) J. W. LANDELL.

EQUALISED FREIGHT RATES

Editor, Guide:—The following is a copy of a resolution from Burnt Lake Union, of the U.F.A., of which I am the author, and which was passed at the annual convention of the United Farmers' of Alberta, held in Calgary on January 21 to 23, without a dissenting voice:—

Resolved, that the executive be, and are hereby instructed to take up with the Dominion Government and the Alberta Government as well, the matter of equalizing the freight rates between the East and West on the postal system, and that the pro-rated freight rate be extended to all countries who have joined the postal union with the Dominion, if they wish to do so.

This resolution, you will note, instructs the executive officers of the U.F.A. to take up with the Dominion and Alberta Governments, the matter of equalizing freight rates between Eastern and Western Canada on the principle of postal system.

Since I came West, I have had experience with the Co-operative Creameries which were worked out on the same principle as the postal system, by which a two cent stamp carries a letter from any part of the British Empire to any part of the United States. If the Americans would join us in a freight union on the same basis as the present International Postal Union, the universal freight rate would work out equally as well. In the operation of the Co-operative Creamery, which I mention, it costs me, living right beside the creamery, just as much to have my cream made into butter as it does the man who lives fifteen or twenty miles away, yet I am a holder of shares in the Red Deer Co-operative Creamery, worth today double par value, and am an owner in that property in proportion to the shares I hold.

If the Dominion Government instructs the railway commission to estimate the whole cost of transportation for the Dominion on all freight handled in, say, one year, and pro rates it as the U.F.A. have done at their convention for the last few years, the problem of equalized freight rates will at once be solved. For instance, our delegates to the U.F.A. convention come from every part of the province, yet by pooling our transportation, the delegates who live the farthest away from Calgary pay no more to come to the convention than the man who lives five miles from Calgary.

This is not mere theory. It is the principle which is in practice now, and has been for many years in our postal system, and which treats everyone who uses the postal service on equal terms. Those who do not use the postal system do not have to pay. The same principle is in force in most countries where there is a parcel post system, whereby there is a universal flat rate. To change the flat rate would be to destroy the policy, but to increase the weight on parcels and provide express room to carry them would be, as Chairman Drayton, of the railway commission, puts it, constructive

policy. The adoption of the principle of our postal system would equalize the cost of living throughout Canada, and would compel free trade. This system of equalizing freight rates will not take from any transportation company any more of their earnings than does the present system, and if it is generally understood, I thoroughly believe it will receive general support among the people.

HENRY JAMIESON.
Burnt Lake, Alta.

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Editor, Guide:—Allowing that a little opposition is good, allow me a little space on the question of votes for women. I notice on Miss Beynon's page (Jan. 8) an appeal to the women of this province. Now I venture a guess, that if the women of this province were canvassed on this question, Miss Beynon would find that the members of our local Parliament made a truthful statement rather than an accusation. I have personally (quite recently) asked the opinion of at least a dozen women and not one of them has any wish for votes.

Re first part of Miss Beynon's appeal, how many of our women interest themselves in political questions enough to peruse the doings of Parliament? I say, not one in ten. How then, if given the vote, can they use it to best advantage? I grant there are some few who take a great interest in all the leading questions of the day, and, in the case of a big town, can muster enough to form a league, as at Winnipeg. There they cajole themselves into believing every woman wants a vote. Mr. Editor, it is not so! Let anyone who doubts it take any street in the towns, or any prairie district, and the first twenty houses they come to, and put this question to the housewife. Take the prairie districts, the farmer's wife has not got a lot of leisure time on her hands, not yet; she is quite content to leave all the voting there is to be done to her husband. No, Mr. Editor, if this question of votes for women were decided by a vote of the women, I think all our debates on the subject would turn out to be a revised version of "Love's labor lost."

Personally, I think we should do far better by educating our men to use their votes intelligently. It is a deplorable fact, sir, considering the strides education

has made that there are scores of men here in our prairie provinces who cannot read well enough to read a newspaper so that they can weigh the different problems up for themselves and lots that can read won't. You can enter lots of houses here today and broach some leading question. You may just as well be speaking some foreign language as far as drawing any intellectual response is concerned. What is the use of this man having a vote? He may just as well be one of those "Elsie Paterson" alludes to and sell his vote for drink. No, sir, let the G.G.A. continue extending its great work of education and eventually turn to good purpose the votes that are already distributed throughout the country. To the women I would say, interest yourself enough in these questions to know your husband's views and together use the one vote for the betterment of Canada and humanity at large.

I was reading Mrs. A. V. Thomas' address to the Manitoba Grain Growers at Brandon. She says, "The able-bodied woman should work hard and not be supported by a man." Now all I can say is, that that remark was either made to the wrong assembly, or that farming in Manitoba is easy compared to Saskatchewan. Now if it is hard work asked for and there are lots of applicants belonging to the Political Equality League, there are lots of bachelors in my district who would be pleased to accommodate them in this respect with all they need of hard work, and then some.

I would say further, Mr. Editor, that, personally, I think that this women's movement tends towards the masculine, and I think I can say, without fear of contradiction, that most men's ideal is, a womanly woman.

ERNEST A. EARLE.
Gledhow, Sask.

INTERIOR MILLS WANTED

Editor, Guide:—As a constant reader of your valuable paper I would like the space for a few remarks. We may say what we like about the railways and the elevators for all their seeming short comings, yet, it is a fact, that as grain producers we cannot, and ought not to try, put all of our product on the market in the short space of two or three months. The month of October, 1912, was a record maker for transportation.

Then November, of the same year, went it one better; a thousand cars going through a single city in one day will surely cause congestion.

It is an evident fact that transportation has not kept pace with grain production in the Dominion. To overcome this, we are being advised by the railway bankers and other business concerns to go into mixed farming. They all seem to have a remedy, and are very lavish in handing out this advice to us farmers. I wonder what these same fellows would say if the farmer would be so bold as to offer them some advice? Our notes are all drawn to come due in October or November and, as a rule, we are forced to sell at once, causing congestion. Now then, Sir, not long ago we were told that we ought to build granaries on our farms and hold our grain there; but I ask, where is the price of lumber? Now it seems to me that if our wise ones really want to help conditions so they will be better for the growers of grain, they would take off the tariff. Under the present system we can't build granaries.

This problem of transportation must be solved before we can spread out and develop this country. Something must be done and done quickly or else we must stop raising wheat, for we, as raisers of wheat, will not grow it very long at a loss.

Then what is our greatest need? In my opinion our greatest need is for us to have large interior mills—flour mills and linseed mills to make our flax into meal and oil. When we, as farmers, can go to the mill with our wheat and other products of the farm, and return with the by-products, then we can begin to get down to some mixed farming and raise cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and chickens that will command the attention of the world.

The farmer is the one that raises the bran, the shorts and the oil meal, but we are not the one that get the profits out of them. Large home mills would give us a chance.

S. H. LARMER.
Elbow, Sask.

MIXED FARMING

Editor, Guide:—I take pleasure in answering some of the "spiels" that some of those corporation-paid journals like the Winnipeg Telegram say about the backwardness of the farmer and the cattle business. In the last issue of a Winnipeg farm paper we are shown pictures of half-fed cattle and cows with calf at foot being sent to the butcher to be slaughtered. The said journal never for a moment considers the conditions under which those cattle have to be sold. Think about the doctor's bill of \$40 or \$50 for attending the farmer's wife or children once or twice in a year, or the store bill of \$200 or \$300 to be paid, and the machinery notes, and likely enough the mortgage to be attended to, and the hundred and one other tolls that have to be paid all in the fall. When wheat is selling at 50 cents a bushel and flour \$3.60 a hundred and everything else high in proportion, is it any wonder that you can see such cattle on the market when they are selling for a fair price? We must remind the said journal that it is not very many moons since the writer has seen as fine beef sold for 2½ or 2¾ cents per pound as ever went out of this country to the Liverpool market, and if you notice the Liverpool market is not much, if any higher today than it was then. So you see where the blame lies for the present scarcity of beef. It certainly ought to be laid where it belongs—on the beef trusts of Canada, otherwise known as Gordon, Ironside & Fares and Pat

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Farm Machinery for Spring Work

It will be necessary for only a few more weeks to pass and then the wide awake farmer will again be in the field preparing his land in a manner which will tend to produce large crops. The farmer of today, as well as of the past, has to battle against the elements, but a properly prepared seed bed will help him in this battle. We would recommend every farmer to look over his plows, harrows, seeders and packers, get them in good shape, and if new implements are needed to cope with increased acreage or new methods, to get in touch with the implement dealer, make his purchase and have his machinery on hand and in perfect order so that he may take advantage of the very first favorable days. There are many firms advertising in The Guide who handle the above mentioned implements. Write to them, get thoroughly posted on the best implements for your needs and then buy from any of the following:

Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Brandon, Man.
Harmer Implement Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Cockshutt Plow Co., Winnipeg, Man.
John Deere Plow Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Emerson-Brantingham Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Haug Bros. & Nellerroe (Avery Line) Winnipeg, Man.
T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg, Man.
C. S. Judson Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Wm. Eddie, Winnipeg, Man.
International Harvester Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Farmers' Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man.
T. E. Bissell Co., Elora, Ont.
Eureka Planter Co., Woodstock, Ont.
Goodell Co., Antrim, N.H.
Jno. Watson Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, Man.

When writing be sure and mention THE GUIDE, as by so doing you are helping your own paper to give you better service.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 7

of the jungle. So they scoffed at freedom once more. They said that the people constituted a many-headed beast which must be chained up and governed with a whip, but the people ventured—and won. Who will now dare dispute the right of the people to govern today. Thus tomorrow all men will believe in brotherhood, and the voice of the scoffer will be still.

The Church is Dying

"The day is coming which will usher in the era of fellowship of an order founded upon the deepest, most enduring and divinest passion possible in human hearts, the passion of brotherhood. The 20th century will be consecrated to brotherhood, and the social laws of the jungle will give place to compassionate feeling and human sympathy, to the grace of one whose glory is never extinguished, one who said 'because of this ye shall know that ye are my disciples.'

"There are those today who say that the church is dying, that church attendance is giving way to pleasure, and that the thought of the age is to ignore the church. It's true; the church is dying, and I for one rejoice that it is dying. Yes, she is dying and she is being born again. You will see out of the rotting stump springing the fresh and vigorous sapling.

"The church is so much more alive today than ever before that she must win brotherliness and fellowship or perish. She must inspire brotherhood, or both God and men will reject her. She must heal the breach, she must reach deep into the sense of wrong and injustice, she must pluck out of men's hearts this grasping remorseless materialism, or be trampled underfoot. The vision is seizing her, and in the next ten years you will see great years for men, seeing that Christianity means nothing if it means not brotherliness and sympathy. It is coming into the movement to take this mere destructive race and exalt it, construct it into an uplifting, ennobling and redeeming force in the moulding of national character.

Canada's Low Ideal

"The next step must come from you; you must move forward boldly. Canada is waiting for a new ideal. When we think of Canada we think of much that is fair and great; mighty rivers flowing to the sea, mountain ramparts towering to the sky, the golden flare of lovely sunsets, vast silent plains, homes set like little islands in seas of golden grain, villages, towns, cities humming with industry like hives of bees, vast natural resources, a people unsurpassed for energy and enterprise. But do we see any national ideal? We read of increase in bank clearings, of increased acreage, of increased production, larger building permits, increase in population, and—in Saskatoon—in real estate values. "Does one Canadian in one thousand ever speak of a goal? Does one in a thousand cherish any ideal for Canada? Is anybody thinking of any reason why Canada should not contribute her quota to the world? "I confess that in so far as I know Canada has no ideal save material prosperity, measured in grossest material terms. The deepest chord has never been touched. If we are to be unified in this country of lakes and wildernesses, of scattered peoples living upon the plains, of hundreds of those who speak in foreign languages, we must teach all men that Canada stands for something no other nation stands for. If politics is ever to be uplifted and glorified it will never be by changing the government.

Third Political Party

"Politics seems to me to have sunk to the lowest depths to which politics can sink, and

before we can be a nation we must stand for something. And is there anything left for us to stand for that no other nation has? Yes, Canada for the people, not an acre, not a stick of timber, not a water power but that should be developed for the whole people. We want a national ideal, but I fear that such a one as I have expressed can not be brought into practical politics.

"We shall never get the right men into politics, we shall never get the rascally men out of politics until we have a third and new political party, inspired by the new ideal of a national life, born, like that new progressive party in the United States.

"Can you conceive of giving your life for the Liberal or Conservative party? I cannot, but can you not conceive of a cause for which you would lay down your life? I can. Out of the depths of defeat will come the resurrection and the victory.

"The day is coming when politics will be a holy thing in Canada and when a multitude of men will rise from the Atlantic to the Pacific and drive these human jackals, these hyenas into the depths from whence they came—a party that will see to it that the right and just expenses of the government are paid by the people and none other."

Wants Votes for Women

"If there were no tired men, broken-hearted women and suffering children," said Mrs. A. V. Thomas, "I would not be here tonight, but because these do exist, I, in common with many others, have felt that the cause of woman's suffrage exerts a force it is my duty to follow. So often have I realized the sad

condition of life; so often have I seen delegations of women return from our legislatures and parliaments in despair. We go there bearing a tale of life and death and are received politely and kindly, yet come away with the knowledge that what was vital to a human life has had to give place to something desirable to a property holder. Woman's place is the home, I hear, but do you think it is part of a mother's mission to sit quietly by and see her sons and daughters growing up under conditions which she knows are bad, but, through lack of power, is unable to remedy? I hope that this convention will declare in favor of woman's suffrage."

Mrs. McClung's Appeal

"For 40 years," said Mrs. McClung, "women have been asking for equal rights in England. Up till recently they did it in a very sweet and womanly way; they never spoke until they were spoken to, but the trouble was that no one ever spoke to them. It is said that if women are to be on an equality with men there will be no more chivalry. Chivalry? So long as a girl is good looking and pleasant, she will get all the chivalry she wants whether she has a vote or not. If a child is a treasure in a happy married home and clouds arise and a separation follows, who gets the child? The father! But who gets the illegitimate child that bears the brand of shame? The poor unfortunate mother. Abraham Lincoln used to say that no man was good enough to make laws for other men without their consent, and why today should they make laws for women? Do you believe that if the hand that rocked the cradle ruled the world young girls would be sold into slavery? Do you believe that the liquor traffic would last if woman ruled the world? Won't you convince the government at Regina that your women who have stood shoulder to shoulder with you and borne the heat and burden of the day, want the vote, and that you stand back of them? Won't you do this?"



At the last session of the Saskatchewan Legislature Premier Scott expressed himself as in favor of extending the franchise to women, but did not care to enact the necessary legislation until the women of Saskatchewan asked for it. It is now up to the women to "SPEAK" in clear and unmistakable terms.

How to Keep Boy on Farm

Dean Rutherford confined his remarks to a practical survey of the work accomplished by the university and college of agriculture since its first classes were opened.

"Today our staff numbers about twenty, and we have some two hundred and fifty students attending our classes," he said. "What has the university to offer? For all who can afford the time the degree of B.A. can be obtained. Do your tastes run to any of the learned professions? You can take a two years' course. Any agricultural student, who has had one year on a farm, is upwards of sixteen years of age and of good moral character, can take a special short course. If he is made of the right stuff his influence is great when he returns again to the farm.

"If you want to keep your boy on the farm, educate him to a proper sense of the greatness of his profession and put him in the best way of making the most of the opportunity which the pursuit of agriculture affords. Then there is the extension work, a department of which we should all avail ourselves. Distance is no object to us so long as we can place at the disposal of the farmer the information he should have to enable him to more thoroughly understand the latest and most up-to-date methods.

Keep Heritage Free

"The Grain Growers' association," said Mr. Henders, "is taking the broadest of views. We want all interests in this broad Dominion to have equal rights, interests, privileges, freedom and developments. May we not affirm that the whole natural resources of this land belong to the people, and also that, this being the case, the line of access thereto with the least possible resistance to all should be kept open to all the people? While dealing with the specific cases in connection with transportation and with trade generally, it must be our great end to deal with those problems and to secure legislation toward solving our difficulties.

We must aim to secure laws which will preserve intact our natural resources to the people of the country. We must aim to make the Grain Growers' association of this province, to which Manitoba tonight extends fraternal greetings, an educational institution to work to the best interests of the Dominion as a whole."

At the conclusion of the meeting a vote of thanks was proposed by Hon. George Langley and F. Kirkham and unanimously carried. A resolution was passed endorsing woman suffrage. As the meeting was a public one this resolution was not binding upon the Grain Growers, so another resolution was formally passed by the convention later on. On Thursday morning the various delegates who had been nominated for directors were called to the platform to speak to the delegates for a few moments before the ballots were marked. This system is followed by all the conventions in order that the delegates may become familiar with the man for whom they are voting. After the ballots were marked, and while they were being counted, the president called upon G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, who addressed the convention for half an hour on the triple alliance of railways, banks and manufacturers which practically controlled the commercial, industrial and transportation systems of Canada. He showed that thirty-seven men through interlocking directorates controlled corporations with capital of upwards of \$2,000,000,000.

Third Party Question

In the afternoon session of Thursday, David Ross on a question of privilege secured the consent of the convention to have the third party resolution dealt with first. The resolution presented was as follows:—"Resolved that a committee of seven be appointed to draw up a constitution for a third political party, the said constitution to be submitted to the convention."

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OFFICERS:

Honorary President: Virden
President: Cudross
Vice-President: Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer: Winnipeg
R. McKenzie

BUILDING A GRAIN GROWERS' HALL

A meeting of the farmers was held in Clandeboye schoolhouse, February 6, 1913, for the purposing of organizing a branch of the Grain Growers' association. G. T. Sutherland was elected chairman of the meeting and Gilbert Snyder, Secretary. Mr. M. McCuish, of Roblin, addressed the meeting on behalf of the Grain Growers' association. Several farmers also addressed the meeting, after which it was decided to organize. Sixteen names were received as members. The election of officers then followed, G. T. Sutherland was elected President, W. Bird Vice-President, and Berry McRae Secretary. The election of directors was postponed until the next meeting. The adjourned meeting was held on February 10. Alex. McBain was elected Honorary President. Messrs G. King, G. Snyder, R. Sanders, C. McLean, Wm. Leask and Alex. McRae were elected directors for the current year.

It was decided to hold meetings on the third Monday in every month. It was also decided to proceed towards the building of a hall, to be known as the Grain Growers' Hall. The officers and directors were appointed to approach Alex. McBain to obtain a site for the hall. Messrs B. McRae, W. Sutherland, W. Bird and J. M. Muckle were appointed to take subscriptions for the hall building fund.

Mr. Blain, Secretary of the Minotons branch, addressed a meeting of the literary society on the evening of January 28. His subject was "Robert Burns, grain grower." He showed that not only was Burns by occupation a farmer, but quoted numerous passages from his works to show that the poet felt keenly the unfair conditions meted out to the common people by the land owners, who were at that time virtually the law makers of the country. He further explained the principle of political economy, founded by Adam Smith, who was a contemporary of Burns, a science which is the very foundation stone of the Grain Growers' association. Members of the Association would do well to follow Mr. Blain's example in this matter whenever they get an opportunity, because by so doing they can explain the motives of the Association in its broader sense to a class of people who never, by any chance, come to a meeting of the G.G.A. A debate followed, in which the Rev. Bird and J. H. Cannon took part.

BURNS SUPPER AT OAKBURN

The Oakburn branch held a Burns Supper and entertainment in the Town Hall on January 29, and the hall was crowded to the door, over sixty being seated at the first tables. It was a grand success, the amount taken at the door being over sixty dollars. The "Haggis" (which weighed nearly seventy pounds) was announced at the door, waiting admittance; after being duly admitted it was found that the two kilties were hardly old enough to shoulder the "Haggis," but with the help of one of the Cameron clan and one of the Graham clan, the difficulty was got over. The procession then started for the front, McIntyre leading, playing the pipes. Finally the "Haggis" occupied the most prominent place on the platform, then somebody yelled, "What ails ye at the Pudding Brae that's biling in the pan o'?" The address to the "Haggis"

FIGHTING FUND

The fighting fund has been transferred to the association office, and all further contributions and correspondence in regard to this fund should be sent to R. McKenzie, Secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg. Acknowledgments will be made regularly through the Manitoba page.

Also, all matter for publication in the Manitoba section should henceforth be mailed direct to Mr. McKenzie and not sent to The Guide office.

Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. O. Henders, President.

was given by Donald Menzies as near the Braird Scotch as it was in his power to give it, and which was much enjoyed by the audience (if not altogether understood); after all had done their best to down the "Haggis" and other nice things prepared by the ladies, who deserve special praise for the way they did their part, the tables were set aside and a rather lengthy program commenced.

Mr. Simpson gave a very able address on the different topics confronting the Manitoba Grain Growers at the present time.

Mr. Avison, who was invited to the supper, then gave an address. Mr. Avison is a good speaker and he certainly was in his element after he got warmed up to his subject and gave a good explanation of all the leading questions taken up by the Central Association and how they should be carried out. It was the first appearance of Mr. Avison in Oakburn and it is to be hoped that it is not the last. After tendering a hearty vote of thanks to all who so kindly lent their aid and talent towards making the supper a success, it broke up with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

DELORAINE FINDS FREIGHT RATES EXCESSIVE

The following is a report of a meeting of the Deloraine branch, sent in by the secretary, James B. Stewart. President Weidenhammer in the chair. Mr. Dechief and Mr. Innes reported for the fire guard committee that they had not yet been able to get together, but would attend to it. Mr. Steedsman gave a short report of the Brandon convention, after which W. H. English addressed the meeting, taking for his subjects organization, co-operation, live stock, labor bureau, etc. Mr. English gave a good address, interspersed with a number of comical stories that were to the point. Dr. Thornton drew attention to the injustice of the freight rates as applied to wheat at this point, and the following resolution was submitted and carried:

"Whereas the freight rate on wheat from Boissevain to Ft. William is 18 cents per 100, from Whitewater 10 miles west is 14 cents per 100 and from Naples 5 miles further west is 15 cents per 100; therefore be it resolved that this meeting protest against the inequality and instruct the secretary to bring it before the Central Executive for submission to the Railway Commission."

Mr. Kennedy was then called on and gave a very able address on the low price of wheat and the remedy. Mr. Kennedy was listened to very close and attentively. A discussion then ensued on co-operation and as a result the secretary was instructed to get tenders on twine from any available source. Mr. Weaver then mentioned seed corn, and anyone wanting same can get quotations from Mr. Weaver or the secretary; if we can get orders for 100 bushels or more, can save 60 cents per bushel. Mr. Weaver was appointed a delegate to the moral and social reform convention to be held in Winnipeg. The secretary has some applications for farm labor, on the advanced fare basis, for members of the association. Anyone wanting farm laborers should get one of these forms and fill it out and return it to R. McKenzie, Winnipeg.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION MEETS

The annual meeting of the district association for south-west Manitoba was held in Flynn's Hall, Deloraine, February 5, with a fair attendance from outside points. The usual business of electing officers resulted as follows: Hon. President G. T. Lennox, Melita; President D. S. McLeod, Goodlands; Vice-President J. Steedsman, Deloraine; Secretary-Treasurer J. B. Stewart, Deloraine, all by acclamation. The directors elected were as follows: Deloraine, G. Weidenhammer; Goodlands, J. Corbett; Waskada, C. Howden; Melita, F. Oliver; Lauder, D. Cram; Elva, Mr. Bird; Pierson, Mr. Elgar; Lyleton, R. J. Tooke; Coultervale, D. Bell; Bidford, C. Longman; Medora, A. McGreagor, and G. N. Stewart Auditor. A number of communications were read and laid on the

table for future action. A general discussion then ensued on various subjects, after which W. H. English was called on to address the meeting for a few minutes. At the close of his address the meeting adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

When the meeting again assembled the following resolution from Goodlands was read and carried:

"Whereas the recent investigation into the question of excessive rates charged by the railway companies doing business in the province has proven beyond a doubt that the rates are excessive, both from the standpoint of reasonable revenue production and in comparison with those charged in the East; and whereas the government of the Province of Manitoba, when leasing the lines, acquired from the N.P.R.R. to the C.N.R., reserved to themselves the right to name the rates to be charged on freight carried on the said C.N.R.; and whereas when the rates on one road doing business over a large part of the province are reduced, it is to be expected that the rates on competing roads will be reduced in like manner; be it therefore resolved that this south-west district of the Grain Growers' association request the executive of the Provincial Association to approach the Provincial Government, praying them to exercise their power to the end that the rates on freight be reduced to a fair and reasonable basis, and furthermore, that the Provincial Government be asked to appoint counsel to represent the interests of Manitoba before the Railway Commission."

After a short discussion on the duties of the district association, it was decided that Mr. McKenzie, of the Central Executive, be instructed to try and get out a small booklet stating what the Association has succeeded in accomplishing since its organization, and that the booklet be circulated among the Local Associations.

W. E. Cowen then addressed the meeting in connection with the local grist mill, stating that it is largely owned by farmers and that they were now in a position to sell flour, either wholesale or retail, and that they were desirous of doing business with the Local Associations. The date of the next annual meeting was fixed for the third Wednesday in November or thereabout, at the call of the executive.

C. H. Burnell held an organization meeting in Stonewall, on Saturday the 15th, at which there were about 30 present, including some members of some of the surrounding branches.

Reeve Sutherland was in the chair, and Mr. Goodeve was secretary of the organization meeting. After addresses by Mr. Burnell, Mr. Mathieson, some eighteen farmers paid their fees and elected their officers as follows. President J. Stanbridge, Vice-President Jno. Duncan, Secretary-Treasurer, Willis Mathieson. Directors, Wm. Johnson, R. D. Lang, T. M. Murray, Jno. Oughton, Wm. Taylor, Thos. Lunn. Arrangements were then completed to hold the next meeting in the Town Hall on Friday evening, February 28, when every farmer in the vicinity of Stonewall is invited to attend.

The annual convention of the Grain Growers of the three provinces for 1913 is now a matter of history. What the result of their deliberations will be remains to be seen. Opinions vary as to the wisdom and judgment manifested in dealing with public questions. Some critics suggest that the conventions did not discriminate very closely. "Things that matter." It was pointed out, at a recent convention, resolutions dealing with customs tariffs and our trade relationship were disposed of in about a minute, while the same afternoon, nearly an hour of the time of the delegates was taken up with discussions on the proper closed season for prairie chickens. There is, in any event, a consensus of opinions that those conventions lose much of their force by passing too many resolutions, which result in diverting the minds of the delegates while in convention, from more serious objects, and

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. English, Harding; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

the clouding of real issues that affect the farmers.

FARM HELP

The first batch of farm help for the Manitoba Grain Growers' association sails from Southampton on the steamship Ascania, on February 27, and will reach the farms in good time to enable them to get acquainted with their environments before the busy season of seeding commences. Our agent writes that the Grain Growers' proposition is popular with those contemplating emigrating, especially the fact that it is proposed to ticket the men to their final destination. The individual concerned, knowing where he is going to and the terms of his contract, before leaving his home, and also sure of a year's engagement. He also writes that many married couples with small families are anxious to make engagements with Manitoba farmers. Any requiring such help should send in their application as soon as possible.

The Kenton branch arranged for a social gathering on the evening of February 10. The afternoon turned out so stormy that the social part of the gathering was cancelled. Quite a number of farmers, however, gathered and listened to an address from the secretary of the Central Association. The members of the Kenton branch pride themselves on the manner in which they have supported the Grain Growers' elevators at Kenton this season. A committee of the Association was appointed to look after the operation of the elevators. The appointment on the committee was, as too often happens, formal, but the members of the committee took their appointment serious and with the result that the elevator was well patronized and the patrons well satisfied.

The Lenore branch held the most successful meeting that they have ever held, on the afternoon of February 11. The officers of the Association were very much encouraged at the large attendance of farmers and the manifest interest taken in the movement. This is one of the live branches of the organization and they are expecting to have every farmer in the neighborhood a member of the Grain Growers' association before spring and contemplate starting another branch south-east from the town.

EMERGENCY FUND

Contributions to the emergency fund, to date, are as follows:
 Previously acknowledged \$163.00
 Marringhurst 10.00
 Starbuck 10.00
 Shoal Lake 10.00
 Edwin 10.00
 Total \$203.00

STOCK BREEDERS

Stock breeders do not realize what The Guide can do for them when it comes to making sales from advertisements. Read what these two breeders have to say:

"Grain Growers' Guide,
 "Winnipeg, Man."
 "This is to say that our ad. in the Classified Page of The Guide has brought us a remarkable amount of business. We cannot begin to supply the demand for pure-bred Yorkshires."
 "Yours respectfully,
 "O. M. Brownridge and Sons.
 "Browning, Sask."
 "Gentlemen:
 "Replying to your enquiry re results from my advertising in The Guide, I must say that results have been highly satisfactory. I consider The Guide a splendid medium for reaching the better class of farmers in Western Canada."
 "Yours,
 "Andrew Graham.
 "Pomeroy, Man., Jan. 27, 1913."

Now is the time to advertise your stock. All we ask is a trial. You will continue with us we feel sure.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

OFFICERS:

Honorary President:
James Bower Red Deer

President:
W. J. Tregillus Calgary

Vice-Presidents:
First, J. Quinsey, Noble; Second, W. S. Henry, Bow Island; Third, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona; Fourth, E. Carswell, Red Deer.

Honorary Secretary:
E. J. Fream Calgary

Secretary-Treasurer:
P. P. Woodbridge Calgary

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 1

Calgary, Feb. 20, 1913.

To the officers and members of..... Union.

Gentlemen:—The fifth and greatest convention of the U.F.A. has passed into history and we have now settled down to another hard, and we trust, successful year's work. In submitting this, the first circular of the year, and may first as your provincial secretary, I wish to express to you, as far as words can do, how greatly I appreciate the honor which your directors have conferred on me in placing me in my present position. Not only am I proud to be deemed worthy to act as secretary of an organization such as our U.F.A., but I consider it a still greater honor to be chosen to fill the place of such a man as our honorary secretary, E. J. Fream. I appreciate the fact that with his record before me, my position is that much harder, but trust that with the loyal support of you all that not only shall we continue our successes of the past, but that the near future may see the accomplishment of many of the objects we have been working for so long. I appeal for your whole hearted assistance in welding this U.F.A. of ours into one solid united body, striving to help each other and solve each other's problems. Only by working side by side and only by presenting a solid fighting front can we hope to accomplish our objects. You may think that we are not doing all that we should. Remember there are many obstacles in our way that the ordinary eye does not see. Let your watchword be loyalty to the U.F.A. and patience in all things. Progress will then be sure, success will be certain. Our foundation must be solid or the superstructure will be but of a temporary nature.

Annual Reports, Etc.

The annual report of our recent convention is now in the hands of the printer, also the revised constitution. Immediately these are received a supply of each will be sent to every union and notice will also be mailed to the local secretary as the parcels leave this office.

Location of Unions

You will find enclosed a specially prepared question form asking for certain information. This is absolutely necessary to the Central Office if we are to carry on our work successfully and in the most economic manner. It is required, in the first place, for the organization of district associations, which I hope to

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

see established in practically every provincial constituency before the end of the year. Only through such a district organization can the majority of our unions hope to purchase by the carload successfully. Only by such means can we use our political influence to best advantage. I may add that in regard to co-operative purchasing by districts, arrangements are now being made by which it is hoped the financing of same may be greatly simplified and at the same time render it safer and easier.

Please fill in the form and return to the Central Office at once.

Supplies

A list of the supplies in stock for the use of local unions is also enclosed. You will notice that the price of writing pads has been raised to 50 cents. I find that we have been selling these at a loss (including postage) of nearly 15 cents per pad. The cost of paper has again risen 2½ cents per pad, so that it has been necessary to make the increase in price. One or two improvements, however, have been made in them. The other supplies are all at the old figure.

Homemakers Clubs

Although considerable information was obtained last year in regard to the work of the Women's Institutes, etc., no active steps were taken to establish ladies' organizations in Alberta. I would suggest that wherever possible, every branch of the U.F.A. assist in the creation of a ladies' auxiliary and that such auxiliary draw up their own by-laws, etc., which would not need to be at all complicated, and the cost of membership in same (if any) might be made as small as possible.

The men's unions would, without doubt, reap great benefits socially from the existence of the auxiliary and by way of showing their appreciation, should hold a joint meeting at frequent intervals, giving the ladies the privilege of the floor, also the right to vote on the subjects under discussion. If this plan is followed out a large number of ladies would undoubtedly accompany the men to Lethbridge next year, when their first annual convention could be held and a uniform constitution adopted. Any information at our disposal will be gladly supplied to anyone interested, especially ladies, and assistance lent wherever desired. Practical suggestions will be welcomed.

Co-operative Purchasing

Special arrangements have been made on behalf of our unions for the purchasing of formaldehyde, strychnine and blue stone. Negotiations are also in progress with various firms for the supplying of binder twine. It would be well if you

intend purchasing same to find out your requirements at the earliest possible date and place your order early. Full information with prices can be obtained on application to this office. In addition, arrangements will be made in good time by which our unions can deal direct with certain fruit firms in B.C. for the smaller kinds of fruit. We are also in a position to effect a considerable saving in the supplying of cedar posts direct to your nearest shipping point. Quotations are also available on lumber, wire and other commodities, but it is hoped that at an early date we may be able to give you even more favorable quotations on these commodities than at present.

Returns

Just briefly I would remind our unions that prompt remittance of dues to the Central Office is of great importance, particularly at this stage of our existence. It is now a known fact that legislation of very great importance to us will be before the House at this session. It will be necessary for us to be represented on the spot, probably for the greater part of the session, so that immediate action can be taken to look after our interests.

At the convention a special resolution was passed, calling on local boards of directors to see that the books of the local unions were kept in proper shape and the fees remitted regularly at least every three months to the Central Office, as required by the constitution. I ask once more that at this period of the fight you give us, not only your moral support, but that which is quite as necessary, the supplying of funds to keep us in the field.

General Information

It has been reported to this office that a paper known as The Alberta Federationist is being represented as the official organ of the United Farmers of Alberta. Your directors wish to deny this and would again repeat that our only official organ is the paper owned by ourselves and the sister organizations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, namely, The Grain Growers' Guide, published in Winnipeg.

Resolutions

I am requested to submit the following resolutions to you for your consideration:

Resolution of the Strathmore Union

Whereas the present system of hail insurance has proved itself unsatisfactory, and whereas many farmers have suffered great injustice through private companies administering hail insurance; be it therefore resolved:—that the members of this Strathmore Branch of the U.F.A. do hereby respectfully urge the authorities of the rural municipalities to take the full action given to them in the new rural municipalities act and proceed to

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Winterburn; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—Henry Sorenson, Strathmore; Macleod—J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—A. Rawlins, Taber.

organize into a hail insurance district and thereby enable the said municipalities to administer hail insurance. And be it further resolved that we urge all local unions to bring this matter to the front at once and so enable the scheme to be put in force this year.

Resolution of the Red Deer Union

Passed by the convention and referred to you by the board of directors.

Whereas it has been brought to the notice of this Association by a number of its members that it has become plainly evident to them that a most deliberate attempt is being made by self interested parties to delude and influence the public mind in favor of militarism and a protectionist policy, and,

Whereas they have good reason to believe that millions of dollars are being spent annually to corrupt the public press either by paid advertisements in the shape of fake editorials, innocent looking articles containing false statements and conclusions, or the publishing and sending forth broadcast into country homes (sometimes free and sometimes clubbed at very low rates with other journals) magazines which pretend to be in the interest of farming and country life, but which contain a most insidious form of vicious matter, cunningly devised to deceive the unwary or those who have not the advantage of more extended reading;

And whereas they believe that a further attempt is being made by the same interested parties to inculcate in the minds of students in schools, colleges and universities a false science of economics, by causing to have placed in professors' chairs men who are of a theoretic but impractical faith;

Therefore, be it resolved that we request our members to call the attention of the executive to any such delusive matter as may appear in the papers which enter their homes, or to any cases where attempts have been made to influence the minds of children along these lines in schools or colleges. And we instruct the executive in turn to keep the members informed as to the papers which print such matter, and to the source of the objectionable matter under consideration. And that for the purpose of inaugurating a general crusade against these methods, we request the council of agriculture and our sister associations in the other provinces to take concerted action with us along these lines.

Yours faithfully,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
General Secretary.



U.F.A. DELEGATES ATTENDING THE CONVENTION AT CALGARY, JANUARY 21-23 1913.

Sample Market Debate

The question of the establishment of a sample market was the subject of considerable debate at the Saskatoon convention. The matter was first introduced to the convention by Dr. Magill, chairman of the board of grain commissioners, who came from Fort William at the special invitation of the Association officers to address the meeting. This is the first time that Dr. Magill has discussed the administration of the Grain Act publicly since his appointment over a year ago. There is in force now an order-in-council by the Dominion government ordering the establishment of a sample market in Winnipeg on the 1st of September, 1913. Dr. Magill's address was a very strong argument in favor of the sample market. He discussed the grading system at considerable length showing that there were 530 possible grades of wheat. He gave the names of a few of these grades, which were so much alike that no ordinary individual could distinguish between them. He also pointed out that in the rush season last fall six inspectors at Winnipeg graded 33,000 cars in one month, the record being for one day 1,596 cars. The Canadian grading system, he maintained, was good, but no six men could grade so many cars in such a short time. Under the grading system he pointed out that the man who fixed the grade thus fixed the price, so that here were six men fixing the price of millions upon millions of bushels of grain.

Need Both Systems

Dr. Magill stated that he had succeeded in reducing the number of grades of spring and winter wheat to six, but even this is far too many, because in the United States there are only seven grades. He felt it very unwise and unsafe to place so much power in the hands of six inspectors, who, though very capable men, were only human. He believed that in addition to the grading systems the farmers should have the privilege of selling their grain upon its merits as was done all over the United States and in Great Britain. In other words, he favored a sample market by which the individual merit of each farmer's grain would be recognized. In the discussion of the sample market he maintained that a great deal of foolishness had been talked. In the convention would do to prepare a sample market, there would be no danger of the grain sold on sample and that sold on grade being mixed. At Fort William a part of the terminal elevators, including the new government terminal, would be maintained for storing straight grade grain, and no person would be allowed to manipulate this grain in any way. Some of the other terminal elevators would be allowed to store grain purchased on the sample market, and after they had so purchased it they would be allowed to mix it in any way they liked. It would be especially provided, however, that no terminal elevator in which sample grain was stored or mixed would be allowed to store any straight grade grain. By making this provision Dr. Magill maintained that there would be no possibility of the quality of the straight grade grain being interfered with by manipulators.

Internal Storage Elevators

In working out the necessary machinery for handling the Western grain crop and for the successful operation of a sample market, Dr. Magill stated that the commissioners in their annual report recently submitted to the government had recommended the erection of large internal storage elevators at strategic points east of the Rockies along the lines of the great transcontinental railways. This system would relieve the pressure on the railroads; would provide for more prompt treatment of tough and damp grain and would also prepare the way for the opening of the Hudson Bay Railway and Panama Canal routes. When these elevators were in operation farmers having their grain stored in them would be able to choose whichever route was most profitable, whereas if there was only one set of terminal elevators at Fort William, as at present, there would be no choice but to ship by the eastern route. In speaking of the Panama Canal route, Dr. Magill said that he had investigated the shipment of wheat through the hot belt and found that it would be quite feasible. He had found that the Argentine wheat, which had actually to cross the equator

on its way to Liverpool, possessed quite as much moisture as Canadian wheat.

No Control of Transfers

In advancing his arguments in favor of a sample market, Dr. Magill stated that practically all the Canadian wheat after leaving Fort William passed through other elevators over which the commission had no control. The government owned two elevators in Eastern Canada, but the transfer elevators between Fort William and Montreal were under private ownership and under the terms of the Canada Grain Act the commission had no power to supervise these elevators. Considering that the grain going to Montreal passed through these transfer elevators, Dr. Magill pointed out that no one could see what actually occurred in these elevators. At the same time a large portion of the grain went through terminal elevators at Duluth and transfer elevators in the eastern states, all of

which were entirely out of the jurisdiction of the grain commission. The fact that the grain commission had no jurisdiction of the eastern transfer elevators came as a surprise to the convention and aroused a great deal of comment. Later on Dr. Magill was asked whether the commission had requested the government to amend the act to bring these transfer elevators under their control. He said he had talked the matter over with the Hon. George E. Foster, who had stated that if the commission could find a remedy for present conditions the government would undertake to amend the law to make the remedy workable.

British Buyer Safe

Dr. Magill made it very clear that the sample market was not to take the place of the grading system, but that both systems were to remain in force, and that the farmers were to have the option of using whichever they chose. He said that a great deal of sympathy had been expressed for the British importer. In this connection he just wanted to point out that such sympathy was wasted, because the British buyer was the shrewd-

est buyer in the world and was buying from every wheat exporting country. When the British buyer bought wheat he knew what he was buying; and no matter how much the wheat had been manipulated, the British buyer could not be fooled in the least. Another point which Dr. Magill dealt with was the contention that the average of the straight grade grain would be higher than the grain passing through the mixing terminals. He maintained that the British buyer always bid on the minimum of the grade and therefore if the shipment was above the minimum, the British buyer was just that much ahead. Dr. Magill stated that already 80,000,000 bushels of wheat were being ground in Canada, so that if the producers had the benefit of the sample market, even with this portion of their crop, it would be of considerable value to them.

The first business before the convention on Friday morning was the discussion of the sample market question again. It came before the convention in the following resolution:

"That this convention is not in favor



Sugar Cane at Santa Rosa in November.



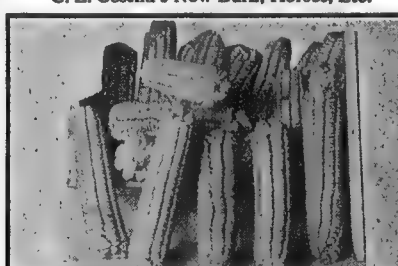
Oranges at Santa Rosa—November.



A Beautiful Winter Home—Santa Rosa.



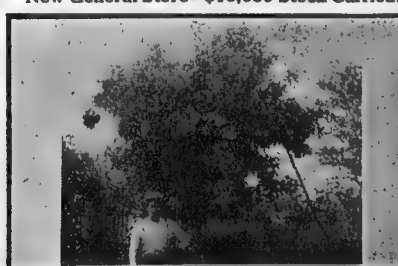
C. E. Cossna's New Barn, Horses, Etc.



Corn raised at Santa Rosa—Quality A1.



New General Store—\$10,000 Stock Carried.



Grape Fruit Tree 6 years old. Grown from Seed. Loaded with Fruit August 1912.



New Church—Part of Santa Rosa in Background.

SANTA ROSA

Unequaled for Fruit Growing, Trucking, General Farming, Stock Raising and Dairying.

THE opportunities at Santa Rosa, Florida, for the industrious man, with some capital, are practically unlimited. Nature has done so much that very little is left for the settler after he has once gotten his land in shape. The soil is a deep, rich, black, sandy loam—something very exceptional for Florida. We will send you, together with our literature, a sample of this soil. You may have heard that Florida is all white sand, but we want to convince you, without it costing you a penny, that there is at least some first-class soil and it is found at Santa Rosa.

At Santa Rosa you have plenty of rainfall twelve months in the year. Irrigation is unheard of. Crop failures almost unknown. Better than irrigated land and at about one-tenth the cost. You can easily raise two and three crops each year on the same ground. These crops will net you from \$100 to \$200 profit per acre each year, according to the crops you raise. The finest and highest priced oranges of Florida can be raised on this land and a producing orange grove is worth from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per acre. It costs about \$100 an acre to plant them—figure the profits yourself. Grape-fruit, figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, and all kinds of berries and semi-tropical fruits produce abundantly. You can also raise enormous crops of corn (sweet and field), oats, alfalfa, hay, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of early and profitable vegetables. Not a better place in America for raising and fattening all kinds of live stock. Grass for pasture the year round. Don't have to stable and dry-feed six months in the year.

The climate at Santa Rosa is one of the finest in the United States—no exceptions. No sunstrokes in summer—no frostbites in winter. An ideal place the year round. No better place for Rheumatism and Bronchial Troubles. Fine boating, fishing, bathing and hunting. Salt water on two sides. Lumber for building very reasonable. Good stores, church and school. A fine settlement of good northern and Canadian people. No negroes.

Big Illustrated Book Mailed Free

Send for it today and become familiar with this excellent location. This book was written after three years actual experience on the ground and will prove a revelation to you. Santa Rosa is today a demonstrated success—no "ifs" or "ands" about it. There is plenty of good land and locations left and the price is still low. If you are tired of blizzards, zero weather and cold long winters, late frosts and early Fall frosts, bad or off seasons, crop failures and small profits, you should get acquainted with Santa Rosa RIGHT NOW. Mail the Free Coupon Below.

(If you have read our old literature issued previous to Sept. 1, 1912, you should send for this New Book.)

Fill In, Cut Out and Mail This Coupon Today

Santa Rosa Plantation Co.,
601 Northwestern Building, 208 N. 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Please send me by return mail, Absolutely Free, postage prepaid, your Handsomely Illustrated Book, Sample of Soil, Maps, etc. I promise to read your literature over carefully.

Name.....

St. and No. or R. F. D.....

City.....State.....

SHIP TO US YOUR Furs, Skins, Peltries

The Season is
Advancing Fast
Ship Now!

By shipping now you will obtain the high prices we are now paying and glad to pay to fill our orders. Undoubtedly the prices will fall with the advance of the season, so don't delay but ship all your Furs to us. We also handle Hides and Seneca Root.

Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS, WINNIPEG, CAN.

To ensure a
Crop free of
Smut insist on
This Label

FULL STRENGTH—
SEALED BY THE
MAKERS

This Label is your
Guarantee



GET MARQUIS WHEAT

SURPRISINGLY LOW PRICES. FREE SAMPLES of specially grown stock. Seed secured from Indian Head Experimental Farm. Get genuine, early ripening, heavy-yielding, World Champion Marquis. THE WORLD'S CHAMPION WHEAT FOR 1912—MARQUIS—WAS GROWN FROM SEED SUPPLIED BY ME. Quality Counts. Small deposit will hold your order until you want it shipped, when you pay the balance.

SEED OATS PEDIGREED BANNER, ABUNDANCE AND GARTON'S No. 22. BIG STRONG SEED, with the vigor and vitality of new land in them. Money back guarantee, with you as judge and jury. Prices that defy competition. Keep your seed grain, grass and clover seed money until you investigate my quality and prices. Shipments made from Winnipeg, Indian Head, and Bangor, Sask. Saves you freight.

Chambers of Commerce **HARRIS McFAYDEN** Winnipeg
FARM SEED EXPERT Man.

The Eighth Annual Cattle Sale

UNDER the auspices of The Manitoba Cattle
Breeders' Association, will be held at

Brandon, March 5th

Catalogues
Now Ready

During Winter Fair of High-class Shorthorns,
Angus, Herefords, Ayrshires and Holsteins.
Stock shipped to your nearest station for \$3.00

JAMES DUTHIE, President,
HARTNEY

A. W. BELL, Secretary,
WINNIPEG



Don't Be Pickled With Buying Inferior Picklers

There is only one Best Pickler, and that is the Grain Growers' Automatic. It is the most thorough mixer of any automatic Pickler on the market. You can treat more bushels with a given amount of liquid than any other machine made, on account of the thorough mixing that it gets. It can be operated so that a child can keep it going, or that it will take two men to keep it going and do the work equally as well in either case. Everything being stationary there is nothing to wear out. All parts coming in contact with liquids are PURE COPPER (not coppered as some machines sold). Write for copy of references and full particulars. Live agent wanted in every town, good commission offered. Price, delivered at your station \$15

MANUFACTURED BY
CURRIE MFG. CO., LAUDER, MAN.
Successors to Robinson & Currie

of a sample market being formed at Winnipeg until such time as the government will take over the terminal elevators and operate them in the interest of the Grain Growers."

T. A. Cramer, president of the Grain Growers' Grain company, was called upon to discuss the question. He spoke very favorably of the sample market system, but made it very clear that no sample market could exist until the buyers of sample grain were allowed to do whatever they liked with it after they had purchased it. He also pointed out that no sample market could be established by mere legislation nor the passing of resolutions. Although he favored the sample market system he did not want to see it in operation until the interest of the producers was well protected, such as was not being done at the present time. If mixing were permitted in connection with the establishment of a sample market, he stated that the Grain Growers' Grain company could save the farmers a great deal of money that they were now losing on their tough and damp grain. Some of this grain was now being bought at the reduction of 7 cents a bushel, and he figured that if the Grain Growers' Grain company had an elevator at Winnipeg in which they were permitted to mix grain they could save three or four cents per bushel on this tough wheat.

Hon. George Langley strongly opposed the establishment of a sample market under present conditions, because he felt it would only build up another monopoly in addition to those that are already preying upon the producer. There was no doubt money in the mixing business, but he did not consider it was an industry in which the farmers wanted to figure. Wm. Noble moved an amendment to the effect that the Dominion government be asked to establish the sample market at Winnipeg as soon as possible, and was supported by E. A. Partridge, who suggested that the Association officers be asked to co-operate with the grain commission in formulating satisfactory regulations for the operation of a sample market. One thing that Mr. Partridge made clear and that was that he favored the establishment of a sample market at the earliest possible moment and to have it improved as time went on. He pointed out that there was already a sample market practically in operation by which the millers selected the strong wheats at their country elevators and consigned them to their mills, while the poorer grades were sent through to the terminal elevators for export. In this way the cream of the wheat crop was being taken off by the milling industry.

President Maharg also spoke against the resolution. He did not want to see a sample market established until a guarantee could be given that the identity of the wheat could be preserved. Finally the matter was settled by the passing of another amendment to the amendment leaving the matter in the hands of the executive until the investigation that would be carried on by the grain commission within the next two months should be completed. The amendment was passed by a very close vote.

CUSTOMS TAXES INCREASE 34 PER CENT.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 24.—During the ten months from the beginning of the fiscal year to the end of January, the customs revenue of Canada amounted to \$94,329,836. During the corresponding period in 1911-12, the customs revenue was \$70,268,252, the increase thus being \$24,061,584. This works out at an increase of over 34 per cent., or over one-third.

For the ten months ending January 31 last, the total trade was \$884,332,000, as against \$711,199,000 in the corresponding period in the last fiscal year, an increase of \$173,133,000, or nearly one-quarter.

For the ten months' period, the imports were \$549,445,000, an increase of \$128,000,000 over the \$421,114,000 of the ten months' period of 1911-12.

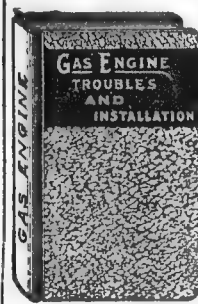
In the ten months' period just concluded the domestic exports were \$298,000,000, as against \$246,442,000 in the same period a year ago.

MARINE

He—"Ah, darling, may I be your captain and guide your bark down the sea of life?"

The Widow—"No; but you can be my second mate."

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



"Gas Engine Troubles and Installation," by J. B. Rathbun, consulting gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical College, is the best book available for the study of gas and gasoline engines. This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate,

How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language, so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

THE REAL CURE FOR CONSTIPATION AND PILES

No, this does not consist of some special or new form of drug, because drugs are not a permanent cure for Constipation. The REAL cure for Constipation is something that will appeal at once to your commonsense, because this cure consists simply of pure, sterilized water.

The sufferer from Constipation usually realizes the danger of his affliction because from Constipation arise the vast number of more serious diseases brought about by the retention and promulgation of germ life in the system, in turn caused by our failure to get rid of this waste.

Such a sufferer has probably tried all kinds of drugs and his experience is enough to prove that drugs form only a temporary relief and require constant use in constantly increasing doses to be at all efficacious. The sufferer greatly adds to his illness by becoming a slave to this drug habit. How much simpler and saner is this method of Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, inventor of the J. B. L. Cascade—an appliance now endorsed by physicians everywhere and used by over 300,000 people. With this system of the internal bath, you dispense with drugs entirely and you secure a perfectly natural treatment that brings about immediate relief and gradually attains a sure and permanent cure.

Hundreds of people have enthusiastically endorsed this treatment, as Mr. E. Nighswander, of Green River, Ont., who writes: "For years I have been troubled with constipation, ulcers in the bowels and piles, which all the money and doctors only seemed to relieve temporarily. The J. B. L. Cascade has completely cured these troubles, and I feel it a duty I owe to my fellow-men to endorse the Cascade in the very highest terms." No amount of money could estimate the value it has been to me. No home should be without a Cascade."

Write for Dr. Charles A. Tyrrell's book, "Why Man of Today Is Only Fifty Per Cent. Efficient." We will gladly send you this free if you will address Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 741-6, 280 College Street, Toronto.

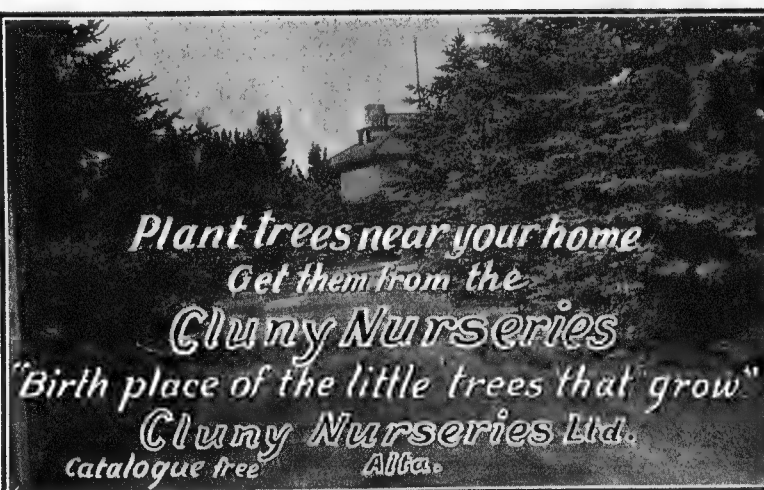
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE.

Wind Breaks

No land owner, either of farming land or suburban property, can afford to be without a wind break. The cost is only a trifle. Those who have sold property know of the enhanced value given by wind breaks and ornamental trees. A break or hedge is preferable in any case to a fence of tight boards. It is more attractive in appearance. It is more durable. It adds to the value of the home.

Note the prices quoted. You cannot afford to delay.

Three row break of Caragana, Willow (any variety) Poplar or Cotton Wood.....\$1.79 per rod and up, according to size of stock used.
Three row break of Caragana, Spruce or Pine, Poplar, Cotton Wood or Maple.....\$2.07 per rod and up according to size of stock used.



Hedges

A hedge marks the beginning of a real home. These hedges grow and grow rapidly. Let us give you further information.

HEDGING.—Hardy ornamental

hedging, western grown, stock at following rates:
Siberian Honeysuckleat 50c to \$1.00 per ft.
Siberian Dogwood20c to 35c per ft.
Russian Olive75c per ft.
Caragana8c to 20c per ft.
Artemesia5c to 20c per ft.

PLANT TREES THAT GROW

Have a Real Home This Summer

Why not have fruits, trees, shrubs and flowers? You can grow them without trouble. The only thing needed is effort—a willingness to try—knowledge of how to treat them, and we supply that—and finally—right stock, hardy, home-grown on our own nurseries

LET US TELL YOU WHAT A FEW DOLLARS WILL DO

For \$12 only 50 Currant Bushes (bearing)
Selection No. 1 50 Raspberries (hardy western variety)
12 large Rhubarb Roots (can be pulled this year)
12 Gooseberry (bearing)

For \$12 100 Manitoba Maple, 3-4 ft.
Selection No. 2 100 Laurel Willows, 3-4 ft.

For \$18 1000 Manitoba Maple Seedlings
Selection No. 3 50 Currant Bushes (bearing)
50 Raspberry (hardy)
12 Gooseberry (bearing)

For \$25 50 Currant Bushes (bearing)
Selection No. 4 50 Raspberries (2 year old leaves)
12 large Rhubarb Roots (ready to pull this year)
300 Laurel Willows.

For \$25 6 Lilac 2-3 ft., 6 Tartarian Honeysuckle, 10
Selection No. 5 Virginia Creepers (large roots), 4 Cornus (dog-wood), 8 Peonies (2 yr.), 30 Caragana, 3 Golden Elder, 6 Laurel Willows 4-5 ft., 6 Manitoba Maples 3-4 ft.

A Special Offer for \$50.00

Here we speak to the man who wants something substantial—to the man who has decided to change the aspect of a prairie home and make bright the entire surroundings of his abode.

2 Silver Poplar, Maple or Green Ash, 3 Spirea, 4 Lilac Bushes, 1 doz. Golden Elder, 6 Cornus Siberica, 4 Tartarian Maple, 1/2-doz. Virginia Creeper, 1 doz. Artemesia, 1 doz. Rose Bushes (Harrison Yellow), 48 ft. border Gypsophila or Achillea, 2 doz. Columbine, 2 doz. Gladiolus, 2 doz. Iceland Poppy, 1 doz. Peony Clumps (assorted), 1 doz. Tiger Lily, 2 doz. Sweet William, 4 doz. Pansies.

American Banner Oats

The variety that gives the best results; government germination test showed 94 per cent. germination; grown on breaking; greatest care has been taken in the selection of this seed.

Per bushel, 34 lbs., \$1.00 (bags included). 10 bushels \$9.00.

Potatoes---Alberta's Own

New variety, specially selected. Very productive and even cropper, shallow eyes. \$1.00 per bushel (sack included)

Our Catalogue contains a large variety, all absolutely hardy in the Canadian West. Visitors always welcome at the nursery.

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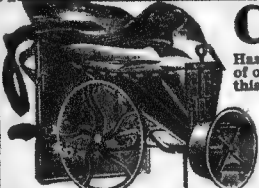
Cash may be sent by express order, P.O. order or your personal cheque gladly accepted.

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CLUNY, ALBERTA—
60 Miles East of Calgary

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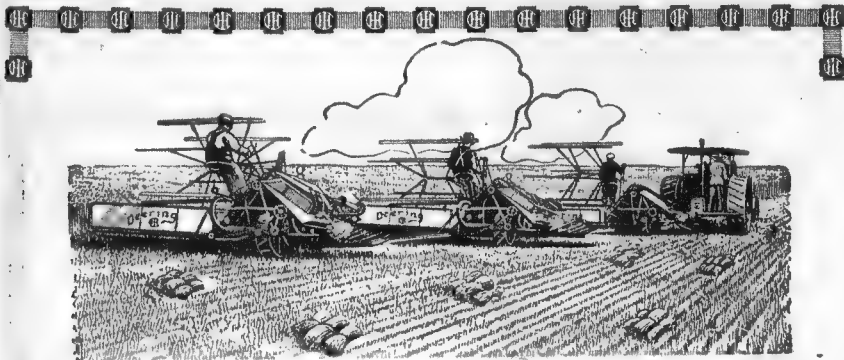
"BIRTHPLACE OF THE
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CAHOON SEED SOWER

Has the only discharge scientifically constructed to scatter seed evenly in front of operator and not against his person. Years of use all over the world prove this to be the simplest, most accurate and durable broadcast sower made. Sows all grain or grass seed. Made entirely of steel, iron, brass and heavy canvas. Wide broadcast makes it the easiest to carry. Needed on every farm. Some alfalfa ranches have a dozen. Complete directions in English, French, German and Spanish. Sent prepaid in the U. S. for \$5.00 if dealer will not supply you. Order today, for it is warranted to give satisfaction. Even seeding brings good reaping.

GOODELL COMPANY, 7 Main Street, Antrim, N. H.



Deering New Ideal Binder The Master of the Grain Field

DEERING harvesting and haying machines have established a world-wide standard. Wherever grain is grown, the Deering binder is known as a reliable machine, one that is always ready to go into any field of grain, short or tall; standing, down or tangled, and cut and bind it all.

Deering quality has a name the world over, but the machines themselves are changed to meet the conditions of various countries. For the work in Western Canadian harvest fields certain features are added which make the New Ideal binder particularly efficient.

The Z-shaped cutter bar allows short grain to pass without lodging on the cutter bar. The reel is easily adjustable to exactly the desired height. It is always held parallel with the cutter bar, whether working high or low. Smooth section knives can be used in place of usual serrated knives when desired. The change can be made in a few minutes. The three packers and three discharge arms help greatly in doing efficient work. The wonderful Deering knotter needs only to be mentioned—you know what it does.

Other strong features as well as these will be explained to you fully by the I H C local agent. Drop in and see him, or, write for a catalogue to the nearest branch house.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES

International Harvester Company of America
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At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.;
Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon,
Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.



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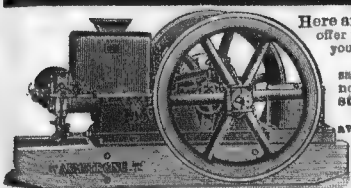
Home-Mixed Fertilizers

I would like to send you my book on the subject. It contains formulas and plenty of information for farmers who want to get the most and the best for their money. The book will be sent free upon request.

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Director Chilean Nitrate Propaganda
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Here are wonderful, durable, smooth-running gas engines—engines that offer results of over 30 years' manufacturing experience—engines that will give you the service you want at the price you'd rather pay.

Patented Roller Valve Gears reduce working parts from 30 to 7, save wear and tear, afford unequalled flexibility and make the Armstrong noiseless, indestructible and reliable! Patented and found only on Armstrong Engines.

Magneto Furnished with every engine. This magneto entirely does away with the need and the nuisance of batteries which are forever getting out of order. Ends all ignition troubles. This Magneto, together with Roller Valve Gears and Speed Changing Device which changes instantly and regulates speed while engine is running, permits operation on one-third less fuel than any other engine of equal rating. Can't you see how Armstrongs earn their own cost by this saving? Armstrongs offer you the extras that they offer the thousands of Armstrong well drill operators for whom these engines were originally designed. An engine that will run a well drill RIGHT will run anything. If you want dependable power at a guaranteed economy—if you want insurance against the unending repairs that make the average cheap machine expensive, own an Armstrong! Write NOW to

ARMSTRONG ENGINES
2 to 20 Horsepower—Stationary and Portable

ARMSTRONG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 612 Second Avenue, North, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 8

in the Western farmers discovering it was up to them to right Western wrongs.

Before he left the building Mr. Green was given a hearty round of applause, as the originator of the convention.

Three of the most memorable of the convention's lectures were given at this session by Mrs. Alfred F. Burdoin, Mrs. F. G. Sparling, and Mrs. McClung. It was a source of intense gratification that the convocation hall was crowded. The ladies of the city showed a keen interest in the assembly and gave up many of their other engagements for the week.

Mrs. Burdoin handled most capably the subject of "moving pictures in schools." With a stroke or two she graphically pictured how much of life in 1913 is bound up with pictures, photos, kodak views and newspaper cuts. Seventy-four years ago the first photograph of a human face was taken.

The educative value of moving pictures was limitless. It would make a delight of geography, bringing the country under study direct to the pupil. It already supplements history and for the children of the future it will reproduce the actual events of history. In nature-study, photography supplies every essential of wood and meadow, except sound.

The disadvantages pointed out were the injury to the eyesight from too constant watching of pictures, and the danger of fire. This last was reduced to a minimum by zinc-lined booths.

Mrs. McClung suggested, in a bright and humorous speech, that one of the reasons why boys and girls leave the farm is that they are not allowed pleasure enough, though the country was the right place for one to be in to have genuine enjoyment.

Mrs. McClung would have the school-house the centre of social life. Debating societies and skating rinks and a picnicking grove were almost essential. She suggested that boys leave home often, seeing nothing but hard work and little reward ahead. When the son has gone the father tells the neighbors he had meant to do something handsome for him. But the boy had never been told in a businesslike way.

Girls had more to complain of than their brothers. They worked from fourteen till they married and received a cow and feather bed, and everybody thought the claims of justice had been met.

Imparting Life Truths

"An invaluable address," "a most delicate demonstration of a difficult subject," "Beautifully and clearly worded and a thoroughly helpful talk," were some of the comments heard at the conclusion of an address by Mrs. F. G. Sparling on "Imparting Life Truths to Children." "Ignorance is the cause of sin in many cases," said the speaker. Had they known the mysteries life would have been different. If children can be saved any suffering or danger, it is the parent's duty to equip them with knowledge.

There was no question who should tell the children the secrets of life. The father and mother would make them known in a purer and more lovely manner than the schoolmates would, and the child must be taught to respect his body.

The truths might be imparted through observation of flower, fish and animal life, for baby plants and animals prove so fascinating to all children. Then from bird life up to human life the child might safely and wisely be guided in the satisfying of his desires to know something of the origin of life.

Convention Concluded

The third and last day of the convention was full of good things almost to overflowing, but I think it was as keenly enjoyed as any of the meetings.

One of the valuable things on the program was a paper by Miss Irene Moore on "Directing the Children's Reading." A suggestion made in this interesting paper was that teachers in schools might devote ten minutes a day to discussing public events with the children and I think this might well be carried out in the home. Miss Moore dwelt also upon the educative value of poetry.

A lively discussion followed this paper, and one of the delegates told how she had had one little girl who did not care for reading, so in order to interest her

SEE AND TRY A DE LAVAL

Be Your Own Judge

We cannot believe that there is a sensible man living who would purchase any other than a DE LAVAL Cream Separator for his own use if he would but SEE and TRY an improved DE LAVAL machine before buying.

It is a fact that 99% of all separator buyers who do SEE and TRY a DE LAVAL machine before buying purchase the DE LAVAL and will have no other separator. The 1% who do not buy the DE LAVAL are those who allow themselves to be influenced by something other than real genuine merit.



Every responsible person who wishes it may have the Free Trial of a DE LAVAL machine at his own home without advance payment or any obligation whatsoever. Simply ask the DE LAVAL agent in your nearest town or write direct to the nearest DE LAVAL office.

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The Dauphin Milling Co.

Are prepared to supply their Best A1 Flour to the Grain Growers in the northern district at \$2.50 per sack in car lots.

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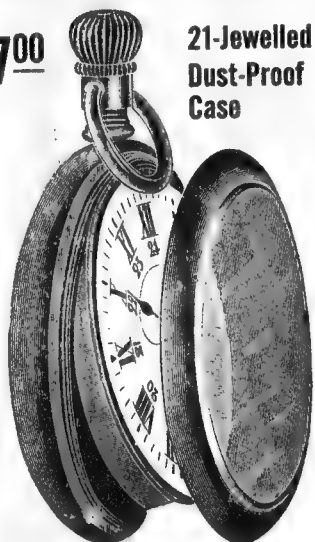
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**CURE THE
SPAVIN**

or that Curb, Splint, Ringbone or other lameness with Kendall's Spavin Cure. Mr. Hugh McKinnon of Alexandria, Ont., writes this about Kendall's Spavin Cure: "I have been a user of your Spavin Cure for years and find it just what you say—safe and sure." Let us send you other letters. Get a bottle of Kendall's at once. You may need it any day. At your druggists \$1.00 a bottle. 6 for \$5.00. Ask for "Treatise on the horse's foot," or write to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Eaton Watches ARE SPLENDID TIMEKEEPERS

17⁰⁰21-Jewelled
Dust-Proof
Case

This Watch is a reliable timekeeper and is strongly constructed. It has all the improvements found in much higher priced articles.

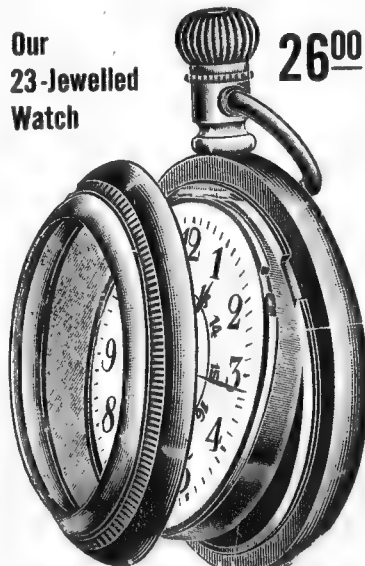
If any part breaks or gets out of order owing to defective material or deficient workmanship within two years from date sold we will repair it free of charge.

It has 21 Fine Ruby Jewels, exposed winding wheel, compensating balance, gold plated centre wheel, brequet hair spring, patent regulator, steel escape wheel, and is adjusted to five positions and climatic changes. The dial is double sunk glass enamel. Twenty-four hour system. Comes in sizes 16 or 18. State which is preferred when ordering.

4T65 Nickel Case, Size 16 or 18. Price..... 17.00
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Our
23-Jewelled
Watch26⁰⁰

This very attractive and durable watch has the highest grade EATON movement and 23 jewels. Those who require a reliable timekeeper should order it. At our price it means a saving of from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

It is strongly constructed, finely finished, has all the latest and best improvements, fine ruby jewels, brequet hairspring, compensating balance, and is adjusted to five positions and climatic changes. The patent regulator has perfect control over the hairspring. We guarantee the movement to give complete satisfaction.

The case is extra strong and of dust-proof construction. It is Waltham style and has heavy crystal. Comes in sizes 16 and 18. When ordering state which is desired.

4T55 Nickel Case, Sizes 16 or 18. Price..... 26.00
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T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

in books she talked over stories and funny happenings with the other children. The little one who did not like reading would pipe up and ask where that was to be found in the book. Her mother would say, "Why, I don't know. You'll have to read it yourself, dear." Now she is exceedingly fond of reading.

A lady from the city spoke of having taught real gems of poetry instead of the popular jingles to quite young children and found that they both understood and enjoyed them.

In speaking of magazines, it was suggested that St. Nicholas is a splendid children's magazine and several asked for the address of it, so I have much pleasure in printing it here. The address is The Century Co, Union Square, New York, and the price \$3.00 per year, but I think that is the American price. It will probably cost \$3.50 in Canada.

Miss Clare H. Sproule spoke convincingly on the necessity of financial independence for women. She said that the farmer ought to teach his daughter, who is going to stay on the farm with him or marry a farmer, to manage a farm, so that if she is ever left at the head of the business she will not be helpless. She also pleaded for a definite training for every young girl, which would enable her to earn a livelihood and make her independent of the necessity of marrying for a home.

Miss Jean Grant, a prosperous lady-broker, by the way, went ungloved at the proposition of Rational Dress for women and said what she thought, and what a whole lot of us have long thought, on this question, but didn't dare to say.

She spoke of the emphasis always placed on the necessity of wives dressing attractively to keep the love of their husbands, while no one ever thought of advising the husband to deck himself out to retain his wife's devotion. The reason of this, Miss Grant said, was because men's dress was more standardized than women's and they were cherished for far other reasons than their clothes.

She attacked the corset and advised women to build up for themselves corsets of muscles, so that they would be able to discard the unnatural one of bone and cloth.

Miss Grant spoke of the skirt as being unnatural. She said that women being given two lower limbs, had no excuse for tying them together and pretending that they were one. Reforms along this line would be most bitterly opposed by the men, who would be horrified at a respectable woman appearing on the street in bloomers, but who would applaud to the echo the chorus girl who appeared on the stage in the most indecent costume.

She gave her very cordial approval to the one piece dress as being one step in the right direction and to combination underwear, which saved a multiplicity of bands and constrictions about the body.

The senseless high-heeled shoe came in for well-deserved condemnation on the part of Miss Grant, but I wish I had space to do justice to this radical and unusual paper on dress reform.

Mrs. A. V. Thomas, of the Free Press, spoke on Club Life for country women and told how in certain localities they had established rest rooms for country women, where they could take their children and wait while the good man was getting ready to go home, instead of hanging around the stores where they were not wanted.

She advised the establishment of libraries and that in their lives they leave time for play. "Each day has only twenty-four hours—they are your treasure which you can't hoard or put away in the bank to draw upon at will. You must use them today and so I beg of you not to put off living until tomorrow," said the speaker, and grey headed women, who had tried life, nodded their heads wisely.

She complained of the reluctance of women to buy labor-saving devices to save themselves work, foolishly imagining that the few dollars saved is a real economy. The real value in the firm of husband and wife, she pointed out, is in the brain and brawn of the partners and not in the land or the stock. She said that water works could be installed in a house for the price of a decent coffin.

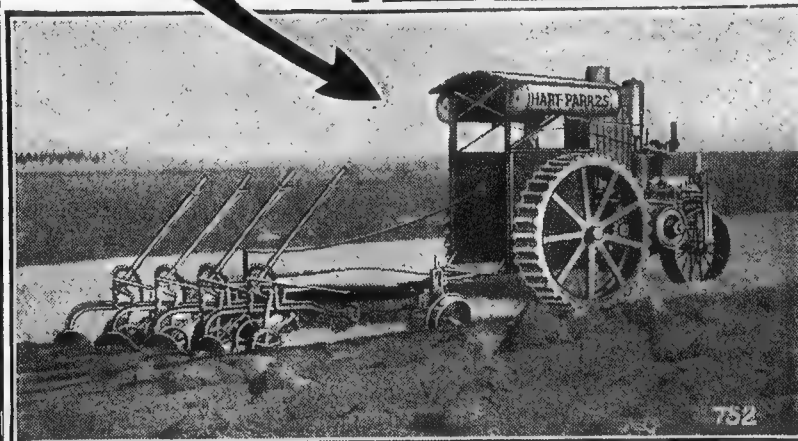
Mrs. Thomas again urged them in conclusion to live while they lived. Some people were old at twenty, she said, and others were young at seventy and it all depended upon their interest in human life.

The meeting and the convention was

25 Brake Horse Power Outfit

Here's a
Small Tractor
just like the one
you've often wished you
could find. It's a

HART-PARR OIL TRACTOR



This addition to the long established and old reliable Hart-Parr line, is our answer to the constantly increasing demand for a medium power tractor. A tractor built especially for farms as small as 160 acres.

Many inexperienced builders have rushed pell-mell into the field with untried, untested small size tractors. Even with our many years of tractor building experience, we were not satisfied to do this. First, we gave long, careful thought to the power problems of the small farm. We studied the requirements from every angle. Then we designed and built this 25 B.H.P. tractor especially to meet these conditions. Next, we gave this tractor a thoro, searching shop and field test. Step by step, we modified and strengthened it. No guess work at any stage.

And now, that we ourselves are convinced that this new Twenty-five is right, we offer it to the farmer as the only small tractor that really is efficient, reliable and economical in every respect. It will prove a profitable investment

on farms of 160 to 320 acres. And the price is within reach of the small farmer's pocket book.

The same general features of construction which have made our 30, 40 and 60 B.H.P. outfits so successful, are embodied in this new Hart-Parr model. It is built almost entirely of steel, thus insuring greatest strength with *light weight*. The drive wheels are equipt with our wonderful wave form lugs, making the tractor well fitted for work on soft soil.

In combination with the Hart-Parr-Sattley Self-Lift Plow, shown in the illustration, it forms a strictly *One-Man Outfit*. It will easily take the place of 10 sturdy horses and do the work better, quicker and cheaper. It has two working speeds—1.8 and 2.6 miles per hour. It uses *cheapest kerosene* for fuel at all loads, and is oil cooled.

Write today for illustrated circular fully describing the important features of this new Hart-Parr Oil Tractor.

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HART-PARR COMPANY

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SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

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You want results. We get them for you | Write for market quotations
Send samples and ask for values
Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR," or "FORT WILLIAM"

Make \$2000⁰⁰ more per Year

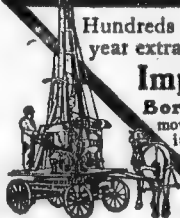
Hundreds of farmers **right now** are making from \$1000.00 to \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides keeping up their farm work, making wells with the

Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine

Bores 100 ft. in 10 hours. One man can run it; a team operates it and easily moves it over any road; Bores slate, coal, soapstone—everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No tower or staking—rotates its own drill.

20 years actual service all over the world have proven this the fastest and most convenient well machine made. Easy terms. Write for catalog.

LISLE M'F'G. CO., Box 460 Clarinda, Iowa.



concluded by an excellent paper by Miss Willoughby on Disciplining the Children through play.

Play brought out in boys and girls a sense of a square deal, said this speaker, and showed also how it rounded out character and taught endurance and patience.

Convention Delegates

The following are the names and addresses of those who registered as having been present at the convention. If any were there whose names do not appear below, will you please drop me a card to that effect so that I can keep a complete list.

Names and Addresses

Miss Ellen Mercer, Manna, Sask., Mrs. Ida Gratton, Landia, Sask., Mrs. Ralph Racine, Radisson, Sask., Mrs. Harry Ducie, Dundurn, Sask., Mrs. Jesse Ketchurn, Saskatoon, Sask., Mrs. T. Carroll, Box 26, Nutana, Sask., Mrs. H. M. Henrickson, Outlook, Sask., Mrs. Newton J. Anderson, Sutherland, Sask., Mrs. William Lytle, MacDowall, Sask., Mrs. D. B. Musselman, Lockwood, Sask., Mrs. Alfred Lindgren, Biggar, Sask., Mrs. William McDermid, Halcynonia, Sask., Mrs. William Hunter, Sutherland, Sask., Mrs. A. G. Hawkes, Percival, Sask., Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler, Sask., Mrs. Irene Thompson, Netherhill, Sask., Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Hillview, Sask., Mrs. John McNaughton, Frillviewass, Piche P.O., Sask., Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Girvin, Sask., Mrs. J. C. Hilton, Colfax, Sask., Mrs. Robert Hicks, Rosetti, Sask., Mrs. A. Cotterill, Arelee P.O., Sask., Mrs. R. Plaster, Lockwood, Sask., Mrs. W. R. Campsall, Antler, Sask., Mrs. D. McMillan, Kennedy, Sask., Mrs. C. E. Sparrow, Kinley, Sask., Mrs. W. Y. Gorrill, Tessier, Sask., Miss E. Stocking, Delisle, Sask., Mrs. T. P. Conlan, Archie, Sask., Mrs. J. Evans, Box 2, Nutana, Sask., Mrs. William Niblock, Box 13, Grand Coulee, Sask., Mrs. J. H. Wesson, Forest Bank P.O., Sask., Mrs. H. J. Day, Parry, Sask., Miss Marion Goodale, Cheviot, Sask., Elizabeth Goodale, Cheviot, Sask., Mrs. F. W. Green, 103 Main Street, Moose Jaw, Sask., Mrs. R. Jack-Macfarlane, Harris, Sask., Mrs. H. Roberts, Box 55, Nutana, Sask., Mrs. Graham Rennie, Delisle, Sask., Miss M. E. Chambers, Delisle, Sask., Mrs. Newton J. Anderson, Box 257, Sutherland, Sask., Ellen A. C. Hunter, Sutherland, Sask., Mrs. R. Buchanan, Buchanan, Sask., Mrs. H. Henderson, Tantallon, Sask., Mrs. Allan I. Lefebure, Govan, Sask., Mrs. William Abel, Hazelcliff, Sask., Mrs. William Hunter, Llewelly Farm, Sutherland, Sask.,

Your Will Made For 35 Cents

By careful legal study it has been found possible to make a will form so simple that anyone following the explicit directions can execute it and have a will that will stand the strictest tests in any court in the land. It is practically unbreakable. The Will Form, with full instructions and sample will, costs but 35 cents. Send for it to-day.

It makes no difference whether your estate consists of a few trinkets or an immense property. You have certain wishes as to who should receive these things after your death. Make sure that these things do not fall into the hands of people who are the last ones you wish to receive them.

You certainly want to prevent family disputes and lifelong enmities so often caused by relatives squabbling over the effects of the deceased. To make your will is a sacred duty—poor man or a rich man. Do it to-day, for we know not what the morrow will bring forth. Get it to-day at your Druggist's or Stationer's, or write the Bax Will Form Co., Room 154, 280 College Street, Toronto.

WANTED FARMERS TO GROW New Breed Oats On Contract

Must have clean land and be careful, progressive, men interested in work of this sort. We may want to put some out in your district. Write full particulars—Post Office Box 1274, Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 10

In introducing the resolution Mr. Ross declared that a crisis had arrived in the affairs of Canada and that the conditions facing the working people were unparalleled. He went into the question of the wheat prices received by the producer as compared with those paid by the consumer on the Liverpool market, showing a very wide spread taken by the transportation companies and the middlemen. The same applied to apples and other fruits. Mr. Ross also dealt with the capitalization of the railway companies and the high handed manner in which they treat the public. He showed that both political parties had given the railway companies and other corporations practically what they asked for. He felt that there was no opportunity for relief as long as there were only two political parties controlling the situation in Canada, for that reason he favored the organization of an independent farmers' party. Considerable support was secured for the resolution. An amendment was introduced to include the labor party with the Grain Growers in the organization of the independent political party. An amendment to the amendment was introduced by Vice-President Dunning, declaring that as the legislature could be controlled through Direct Legislation the convention was not in favor of a third party.

Fredric Kirkham, of Saltcoats, strongly favored the organization of a third party, as he considered the barons of privilege controlled both the political parties; he had for years favored independent action and hoped to see it come about.

W. J. Lawless and W. H. Lillwall spoke in favor of a third party, while J. B. Musselman opposed it. The debate became heated and there was considerable disturbance in the meeting. On a vote being taken Mr. Dunning's resolution carried by a narrow margin and the convention decided not to have a third party. There was some dispute as to the result of the vote when E. A. Partridge rose to a question privilege to suggest a way out of the difficulty and to restore harmony. He suggested that all those in favor of independent action should unite in holding a meeting at some other place in the city after the conclusion of the convention. This was agreed upon and later on in the convention it was announced that the meeting for the consideration of the third political party would be held in the First Baptist Church on Friday evening, after the convention had concluded its work.

Other resolutions passed by the convention were as follows:

Parcels Post

A resolution moved by Thomas Conlon and Ed. Clayton urging upon the government the establishment of a cheap parcels post system, such as is now in operation in most of European countries, was carried without debate, as was also the following:

Whereas the freight rates are one of the principal burdens of the Western farmers,

And whereas there has been an investigation of the freight rates of Western and Eastern Canada held,

And whereas there has been found a great discrimination against the West,

Therefore be it resolved that the G.G.A. do all in their power to secure prompt relief in the matter of freight and traffic rates.

Bond Guarantees

A resolution urging the government to exercise more care in the guarantee of railway bonds was presented by Messrs. Sterling and Prentice and passed in the following form:

That whereas our governments, both Dominion and Provincial, are subsidizing our railways by guaranteeing their bonds frequently at extravagant amounts per mile;

Therefore be it resolved, that in future more care should be exercised in spending public money and no bonds guaranteed unless the government guaranteeing such bonds shall have a voice in the controlling of express and freight rates on these lines.

Free Trade

The resolution by Messrs. McGregor and Sanderson was passed as follows:

Seeing that the protective tariff is a detriment to the majority of the people. Therefore this Association expresses its approval of a speedy reduction of the

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's

LINES ARE SUPREME



The Road to Success

Nothing succeeds like success. We succeed through the success of our customers who succeed through the success of our lines.

Buy an O.W.E. & P. Co.'s Engine, Windmill, Well Drill, Grinder, Pump, Saw, Water Basin, Tank, Tower, Scale, Pump Jack, Pressure Tank, or Well Drill, and succeed in successfully travelling the road of success with us.

If your dealer does not handle our lines, write the
ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.,
at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Calgary.

Kill the Gophers Early!

Get right after the gophers as soon as they show themselves this spring. Every female killed early means dozens less to destroy your crops during the season.

You'll have little trouble getting rid of the pests if you use the new poison.

"GOPHERCIDE"

(Registered)

It's a preparation with a base of Strychnine, and all its killing power. But in "Gopherside" the extremely bitter taste and the difficulty of dissolving strychnine have been entirely overcome.

"Gopherside" dissolves easily and completely in warm water, without any acid or vinegar. One package makes a half-gallon of solution, which will poison, through and through, a gallon of wheat—enough to kill over 350 gophers. As the poison penetrates the wheat, it does not wash off when exposed to rain, but keeps its killing power.

Thorough tests throughout the Prairie Provinces have proved that "Gopherside" is the most convenient and most effective gopher exterminator known.

Get a 50c. package, place the poisoned grain at the gopher holes, and you will get all the evidence you want inside one hour.

If your druggist hasn't "Gopherside", order direct from our nearest Branch.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.

Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson,
 Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax, St. John, Montreal,
 Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London.

ALBERTA Incubator 125 EGG

METAL COVERED

\$13⁴⁸

Let more poultry make big profits by using our Canadian-made improved hatcher which insures large results. Proven the best by thousands of pleased users, has no equal at any price. Now down to bed-rock prices. Northwest's largest factory saves you half. You pay no duty, dealer's or middlemen's profits on the one high grade durable, safe, sure, well made hatcher that took all records by a 100% hatch.

Reasons why the Alberta Incubator is best.

(1) Because they are built by practical poultry raisers of 19 years' experience, gained in Canada, and our large poultry farm testing them out in actual use.

(2) PROVEN SUCCESSFUL IN CANADA CLIMATE, owing to its special constructed heavy lumber walls covered with insulating felt, asbestos boards, and high grade galvanized iron of fine design.

(3) Fire proof, air tight, can't warp or crack, swell or open at joints like old style, lasts a life time, nothing to wear out, break or go wrong.

(4) Large copper tank guaranteed against leaks.

(5) Patent heating system, saves half the oil by leading the heat from the lamp over 30 inches surrounded by the oil by leading the heat from the lamp over the water.

(6) Our simple, dependable, automatic regulator holds the temperature at the required point.

(7) Every machine shipped complete with safety lamp, brass burner, tested thermometer, strong egg trays, egg tester, glass window, high nursery, angle steel legs, and simple directions.

(8) Has dark hatching chamber which is natural way like mother hen.

(9) Needs little attention, so simple a child can operate successfully.

(10) You take no risk under our

TWO HATCH TRIAL GUARANTEE to hatch as large per cent. as any incubator made regardless of name or price.

ALBERTA INCUBATOR CO., Box 893 - MANKATO, MINN.

FREE

Send today for book of proof, a valuable Poultry guide. Get these facts before buying an incubator, brooder or supplies. Write a postal now. If in a hurry order direct from this adv. Prompt delivery.

250 Egg ONLY 17⁹⁵

WE SHIP QUICK FROM WINNIPEG OR TORONTO WAREHOUSE

BROODERS Best outdoor lamp heated, metal roof only \$9.90 and \$12.40

NO DUTY NO DELAY

tariff until it is entirely abolished; aroused considerable discussion but was finally passed unanimously.

Free Implements

A free importation of farm machinery was asked for in the following resolution, submitted by Messrs. Sanderson and Oliver and carried without debate:

Whereas the price of all farm machinery is too high and also that the Canadian companies can compete in foreign countries with foreign firms selling cheaper than in Canada;

And whereas the prosperity of the farmers in Canada means prosperity to all classes;

Therefore be it resolved, that the government allow all farm machinery to enter Canada free of duty.

Cheap Money

Messrs. Wm. Noble and Spencer introduced the following resolution:

That the convention record its opinion that the provincial government should, without delay, formulate a scheme whereby a farmer may obtain, upon the security of his land, money at a lower rate of interest than that now charged by the existing financial institutions, and

This convention is further of the opinion that until loans at a cheap rate of interest can be obtained, a large majority of the farmers of this province will be unable to satisfactorily carry on or develop their business.

A resolution asking the government of the province to investigate a proposed system of municipal banks created a lively discussion. It asked that the provincial government pass legislation giving municipalities power to establish municipal banks and to authorize municipalities to raise sufficient money on debenture security to establish such banks, which it provided should be under the management of a commission of three selected from the ratepayers of said municipality. This was presented by Messrs. John Ames and W. H. Lawrence.

An amendment to this resolution was presented asking the executive to interview the government at an early date and to press upon them to consider the urgent necessity of immediate state loans on farm lands before proceeding to investigate the question of municipal banks. The question was finally disposed of by the convention carrying almost unanimously, an amendment to the amendment in the following form:

Whereas the local government have appointed a commission to investigate the whole question of cheap money and co-operative banks, and whereas the Dominion Parliament have passed a resolution endorsing the idea of co-operative credit;

Therefore be it resolved, that this Association impress upon the governments the necessity of a speedy solution of this question.

Demurrage

A strong protest against the new regulations increasing car demurrage charge was expressed in discussing the resolution on the question which was passed in the following form:

Whereas the farmers generally have done their utmost to load cars assigned to them within the time allowed for loading;

And whereas the railway company have frequently allowed cars that were loaded and billed to stand upon siding for several days after cars were billed;

Therefore be it resolved, that we protest against the new regulation increasing the demurrage charges as an injustice and urge that this injustice be withdrawn;

And we express our regret that before making the change in the rate of demurrage those representing the interests of the farmers were not consulted.

Sympathy to Mr. Murray

The president drew the attention of the convention to the absence from the gathering of past Vice-President J. A. Murray. Mr. Maharg spoke in the highest terms of the past services of Mr. Murray in behalf of the Association, stating that but for ill health he would certainly have succeeded to the presidency.

The meeting showed its appreciation of Mr. Murray by passing unanimously a resolution of sympathy to be forwarded to him by the secretary.

Continued on Page 27

THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY

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Best
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The only farmer in an entirely safe position, is the farmer who takes advantage of the protection afforded by sound insurance.

We write fire, live stock and hail insurance under very favorable policies, giving the best service at the lowest possible cost consistent with reliable protection. We have the benefit of years of experience in Western Canada, and insure the same men year after year. Enquire about our rates, policies and service, addressing any of the Companies shown above or

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BRANDON WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON EDMONTON CALGARY
Or consult any one of our 1,200 Local Agents.

Do Ten Days' Work in One

ONE day's plowing, under favorable conditions, used to be two to three acres — is yet,

on many farms. But not for the farmer who owns an I H C tractor. He plows twenty to thirty acres a day, or more, depending on the size of his outfit, and has an easier time doing it than the man who walks sixteen miles or more a day holding the handles of a walking plow. If you have 160 acres or more of arable land to plow you are losing money every day you neglect to put an I H C tractor to work.

When the plowing is done the year's work for the tractor is only just begun. With it you can draw three or more drills at a time. At harvest time it takes the place of teams on the three or more binders that cut a swath as wide as a street through your grain. It furnishes power for threshing. It hauls the produce to market. An

I H C Kerosene-Gasoline Tractor

with its simple, powerful engine and transmission, carefully protected from dust, dirt and grit; its ample, well-oiled bearings; its light weight for the power it develops; its freedom from dangerous sparks and annoying soot and smoke; its all-round usefulness and general reliability, has done more than a little to make possible the stupendous operations of modern farming. If you can use a tractor, buy a time- and field-



tested I H C tractor, the machine you can depend upon.

I H C tractors are made in every approved style, and in 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 45 and 60-horse power sizes. I H C general purpose engines, for use on the farm and in shop, mill and factory are made in 1 to 50-horse power sizes. The I H C local agent will give you catalogues and full information. See him, or, write the nearest branch house.

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International Harvester Company of America
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At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.;
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Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

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BEAUTIFUL SECTION FARM—ALL IN good cultivation. Three hundred acres ready for wheat, can all be sown, no stones, no sloughs; heaviest wheat-growing municipality in Saskatchewan. Ideal for engine. School. Good roads. Six miles thriving town of Cupar, Kirkella branch. Five dollars per acre cash, balance easy. Snap value to good man. Traction outfit if desired. J. B. Musselman, Cupar, Sask.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA FARM LANDS—I have twenty sections of fine prairie for sale, very reasonable, ten miles from C.P.R. main line, 1½ miles from branch now building, four sections broken and fenced, one mile from river. Will sell en bloc or quarter sections. Write for particulars, price and terms to H. D. MacRitchie, Medicine Hat, Alta. 20-13

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST HALF-sections in the Dauphin district. Only six miles from town. Land the very best and terms the easiest. Good house and stables. For particulars apply to Geo. King, Box 390, Dauphin, Man.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—TEN THOU-sand acres choice raw land in Saskatchewan, selected from a block of six hundred thousand acres. Will sell in blocks of from three thousand to five thousand acres, or in quarter sections. Full particulars on application to owner, E. Lierach, 1224 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.

FARM FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, FIVE miles from Newdale, 160 acres summer-fallow, small house, stable, well, \$26 per acre. J. M. Hopper, Newdale, Man. 20-18

FARM FOR SALE—GOOD QUARTER-SEC-tion, five miles from Stavely, Alberta. 130 acres broken. All fenced. Good buildings. Address Gabriel Rutky, Prosper, Alta.

CHOICE MARKET GARDEN, CELEBRY AND fruit lands for sale at moderate prices. Main line C.P.R. For particulars write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 8-6

RENTERS

WANT RENTERS, WITH OUTFITS ONLY, Farms Milestone and Kindersley, Sask. State what outfits. G. A. Sylte, Kindersley, Sask.

FARM FOR RENT ON SHARES—SIX HUN-dred acres, 250 ready for drill, broke last summer, balance stubble. Also, For Sale cheap—45 horse power International Harvester Co. Gas Tractor, Deere 8-bottom breaker and stubble plows, J. I. Case 20-bar steel separator, 8 McCormick binders with engine hiten; all as good as new. Will take live stock or land in exchange. D. K. Weber, Battleford, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO ALBERTA FARMERS:—WE WANT A few straight or mixed cars of grain fit for seed: Oats, wheat (soft varieties preferred), Goose Wheat, Barley, Peas, and Spring Rye. Please send us samples, and state quantity you can supply, and we will name you prices f.o.b. your station. We can only receive shipments from C.P.R. points. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 8-3

FLOUR—FARMERS, BUY FLOUR IN CLUB lots from the Farmer's Mill. Empire Patent, Two-Seventy; Cook's Pride, Two-Fifty; Sweet Home, Two-Thirty. Get prices on car lots. One Northern Milling Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 9-6

MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST prices paid, send sample; no delay. Put your name and address on outside of sample. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 8-11

FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Balfair. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-11

WANTED — BY THE BIRNIE GRAIN Growers one car of clean oats, half feed and half seed preferable. State prices. Wm. Denoon, Sec.-Treas., Birnie, Man. 8-3

LUMBER AND POSTS

WANTED—PRICES ON TAMARAC POSTS and Cordwood, delivered Ingelow Station, Man. Ingelow Co-operative Company, per J. W. Brougham, Secretary. 7-3

WANTED—QUOTATIONS ON LUMBER and fence posts by the carload, f.o.b. Glenora, C.N.R., by the Glenora Branch, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. W. M. Webb, Sec.-Treas., Marringhurst, Man. 8-2

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-11

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS-ter and solicitor. Wilkie, Sask. 20-11

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SEED GRAIN

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS re-cleaned Marquis wheat, grown on summer-fallow and threshed by a new separator. Also about three hundred bushels of Garton's No. 68 six-rowed barley, grown from stock bought direct from Garton's, Winnipeg. Recleaned. Both the above have tested well, and are high class. Geo. E. Stopford, "Prairie View," Fillmore, Sask. 4-6

MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 23-20

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—GROWN ON new land from pure seed, obtained from Indian Head Farms. Splendid plump kernels. Also Garton's Regenerated Abundance, American Banner, and 22 Oats. Samples on application. Prices quoted on stated quantities. The Canadian Development Co., Ltd., Scott, Sask. 4-6

FOR SALE—1,300 BUS. MARQUIS WHEAT grown on new breaking, absolutely freed from weed seeds. \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask. Bags extra. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 21-13

SIX THOUSAND BUSHELS THOUSAND Dollar Seed Oats. Original seed from Indian Head Experimental Farm. Write for sample and particulars. Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 9-6

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—FREE FROM noxious weeds, 7 cents per lb. Bags free. Shipped over three thousand lbs last year and no complaint. Reference, Sterling Bank. Henry Kinney, Gilbert Plains, Man. 9-4

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE.—\$1.65 PER bushel, f.o.b. Semans, Sask., bags included. Sample on request. G. Grundon, Swannell, Sask. 6-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-11

GARTON'S REGENERATED OATS, 45 cents. Red Fife wheat from breaking, 90 cents. Maltling barley, fifty lb., per bushel fifty cents. Frank Ratcliffe, Medora, Man.

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT — Pure, re-cleaned, off breaking. \$1.50 bushel (new bags). Buy this superior seed. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 24-18

FLAX SEED—97% GERMINATION. NO weeds. Three hundred bushels, \$1.75. A. Smith, Keoma, Alta. 7-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—CLEAN SEED, \$1.50 per bushel. Horace Glover, Redvers, Sask. 8-6

PREMOST FLAX SEED—GROWN ON breaking, \$1.50 per bushel, sacks included. Verbarg Bros., Coutts, Alta. 9-2

GENUINE MARQUIS WHEAT, CLEAN—\$1.25 per bushel. W. A. Seebach, Lafleche, Sask.

FOR SALE—A LARGE QUANTITY OF Marquis wheat, free from seeds, at \$1.50 per bushel. W. H. Brown, Souris, Man. 6-6

MARQUIS—ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL—Guaranteed pure. Sample on request. S. Tatham, Kelliker, Sask. 8-3

SEED GRAIN

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE.—THREE THOU-sand bushels of Garton's Abundance Oats. Pure seed of high quality, ripened before frost. Sixty cents. Car lots fifty cents. f.o.b. Sedgewick. Also improved Red Fife Wheat, hand selected and propagated according to Canadian Seed Growers' Association rules. My multiplying field yielded thirty-nine bushels per acre from one bushel's sowing. Price one-fifty per bus., sacks extra. James A. Colvin, Sedgewick, Alta. 7-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—ABOUT 1,000 bushels choice seed grown strictly on breaking, absolutely pure, in lots of 10 and 20 bushels and upwards. Price \$1.65 per bushel, new cotton bags included. \$1.40 per bushel on premises, Sec. 33, Tp. 26, Rge. 29, Roblin; or \$1.40 in bulk on track by the carlot. F.O.B. Roblin. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. T. Bulton, Roblin, Manitoba. 8-3

MARQUIS WHEAT—PURE AND FREE from noxious weeds, \$1.30 per bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Roblin. Reduction on carload. Send for sample. Arnott Bros., Roblin, Man. 8-2

SENSATION OATS, 45 CENTS PER BUS. Perfectly clean. First prize seed fair two years together. Frank Peake, Killwinning, Sask. 8-6

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT.—AP-ply for sample and price to John Millar, Indian Head. 4-6

FIRST PRIZE CENTURY OATS—TWENTY-five hundred bushels. Government germination test, ninety-eight per cent. Forty cents per bushel, bags free. Car lots, thirty-five cents, Stavely. Tyson, Stavely, Alta. 9-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS — EXCELLENT, clean, second crop seed. Eight dollars per hundred pounds. James Strang, Baldur, Manitoba. 4-6

MARQUIS, \$1.25, RE-CLEANED. 99% pure, bags ten cents per bushel extra. Will deliver to most stations for \$1.60, bags included. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alta. 7-6

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS Siberian Timothy Seed, Ten Dollars per hundred. Sacks extra. J. Byer, Granum, Alta. 9-4

GARTON'S NO. 68 BARLEY—ONE DOLLAR per bushel. One Red Shorthorn Bull, price \$75, fifteen months old. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 8-2

MARQUIS WHEAT—\$1.25 PER BUSHEL, sacks extra. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 7-6

GARTON'S NO. 22 SEED OATS. WON prize at Battleford Seed Fair. For particulars write Geo. A. Anderson, Ruddell, Sask. 7-3

MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.10 PER BUSHEL, and Regenerated Abundance Oats, 40 cents per bushel. Cleaned ready for seed. W. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City, Man. 4-6

GARTON'S NO. 46 WHEAT, \$1.25 P-E bushel. No. 22 Oats, 45c per bushel, bags extra. Clean. Andrew Walton, Bryant, Sask. 6-6

FLAX, \$1.25 PER BUSHEL. SAMPLE sent. R. L. Blake, Blakesville, Alta. 8-2

PURE BREWER BARLEY FOR SALE—Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

PRESTON WHEAT—FREE FROM FOUL seeds. F. J. Hartell, Cheadle, Alta. 7-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—PURE AND CLEAN, \$1.50. A. Smith, Keoma, Alta. 7-6

SEED GRAIN

The reduced freight rate of one-half on seed grain is in effect on all Canadian Railroads and applies on either car lots or less—shipment to be made between the dates of January 1, and May 31, 1913.

If you have any grain that is better than usual you should sell it for seed. Put a small advertisement on our Farmers' Market Place page and it will sell it all.

SEED GRAIN

SEVERAL CARLOADS OF GARTON'S No. 22 Oats. These oats have yielded over one hundred bushels per acre for three years in succession and have never lodged at any time on fallow. They are bred from Abundance, Banner and Tartar King, three of the best known varieties. It will pay you to have some of these oats. 50c per bus. Saltcoats. O. Partridge. 8-4

FOR SALE—STEELE, BRIGGS STRAIN Premost Flax, grown on breaking. Price \$1.50 per bushel. If interested in quality seed at a snap price, apply A. F. MacDonald, Paseweg, Sask. 8-2

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON CLEAN land, graded a very good 1 Northern, weighs 64 pounds to the bushel. Recleaned and sacked, \$1.75 a bushel, f.o.b. Brownlee, Sask. Half cash with order, balance on delivery. Special rate for carload lots on application to Walter Simpson, Brownlee, Sask. 5-6

PREMOST FLAX SEED, GROWN ON breaking from Garton's seed, free from noxious weeds, f.o.b. Battleford or Wilkie, \$2.00 bushel, bags free. Wm. Shury, Battleford, Sask. 5-6

STANLEY WHEAT—GROWN ON SUMMER fallow. Yield fifty-three bushels per acre. Recleaned and bagged. \$1.10 per bushel at Langdon. L. McKinnon, Langdon, Alta.

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE.—GROWN on new land, \$1.30 per bushel. Sample on request. P. O. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 6-6

MARQUIS WHEAT.—TRUE TO VARIETY. Grown on breaking, no noxious weeds. \$1.50 bushel sacked. Sample on request. T. McNeill, Roblin, Man. 5-6

MARQUIS WHEAT.—GROWN ON BREAK-ing. Second prize at seed fair, \$1.60 per bushel, bags included. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 5-6

WEEK EARLIER THAN MARQUIS.—GAR-ton's 46, \$1.25. Guaranteed clean and pure. Extra good flax, guaranteed clean, \$1.50. Burringham, Strongfield, Sask. 5-3

DODD SIDE OATS—TWO CARS. HEAVY white. Stand strong on summerfallow. 33 cents bushel. Clean. Lewis Martin, Saltcoats Sask. Sample sent. 4-6

O.A.C. BARLEY NO. 21.—SEED DIRECT from Toronto. It led at Brandon Experimental Farm by seven bushels. Ripens early and grows a long, stiff straw. Prices, terms and sample on application. I. W. Mann, Medora, Man. 6-6

MY MARQUIS WHEAT IS HARD TO BEAT. Clean, pure, plump, re-cleaned seed, \$1.25, bags extra. Life membership Grain Growers' association with 200 bushels. J. B. Musselman, Cupar, Sask. 6-6

PREMOST FLAX FOR SALE—ONE-FIFTY per bushel, bags extra. John Crosland, Burnside, Man. 6-4

MARQUIS WHEAT, PURITY AND GER-mination guaranteed—\$1.25 per bushel, sacks furnished. R. G. Mann, Beatty, Sask. 9-4

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF GOOD clean Timothy seed, 12c per lb. Also Garton's No. 46 Wheat, pure, \$1.25 per bushel, bags extra. F.O.B. Gilbert Plains. S. Graham, Gilbert Plains, Man. 7-3

MARQUIS WHEAT—STRONG SEED—Re-ceived full score for purity Daysland Seed Fair. Recleaned. \$1.25 per bushel. Sample on application. Moore & Sons, Daysland, Alta. 6-6

GARTON'S 22 OATS, GROWN FROM PEDI-gree seed on new breaking. Extra fine seed, free from weeds, cleaned, 50c per bushel, f.o.b. Grainger, sacks extra. Sample on application. Grainger and Sons, Grainger, Alta. 6-6

SEED OATS—BLACK VICTOR. HEAVY cropper, 42 lbs bushel, 500 to 1,000 bushels. 50c, f.o.b., sacks extra. Brewer Barley, 300 bushels, 60c. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask. 6-18

FLAX SEED—CHOICE HAND PICKED, free from noxious weeds, \$1.75 per bushel. Send for sample. Harley, Newton and Law, Richard, Sask. 6-8

WANTED—WESTERN RYE AND BROME grass. Good clean seed. Send samples, prices and quantities to Wm. Rennie Co. Limited, 394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 6-11

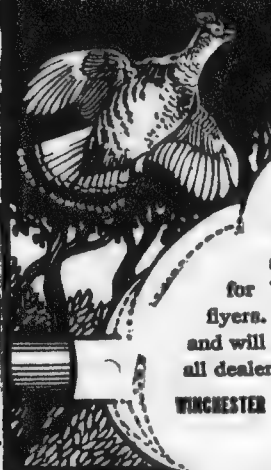
SIXTY DAY OATS—RIPEN TIME SUM-mer fallow; destroy weeds, 75c. Marquis Wheat, \$1.25. Mensury Barley, 60c. Cleaned. Coward, Juniata, Sask. 6-6

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF GARTON'S No. 22 Oats, thoroughly cleaned, yielded 95 bus. acre. New bags free, 90c per bushel, F.O.B. Edam, Sask. Y. Stegimla. 9-3

COMMON FLAX, HIGH GERMINATION. Good honest seed. Weeds were pulled. One-fifty, sacked. Samples. J. A. Baughman, Duval, Sask. 9-3

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—RE-cleaned, \$1.25 per bushel, sacks extra. J. R. Booth, Raymore, Sask. 9-2

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Trap shooting brings out the shooting qualities of a gun. Winchester Repeating Shotguns last year won both the professional and amateur Season's Averages. This shows they are reliable in action and close, hard shooters. These qualities make them excellent for bird shooting, especially for the quick, fast flyers. Winchester guns are well built and finished and will give good service for years. They are sold by all dealers. Send postal for complete illustrated catalog.

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PERENNIALS ARE IN BLOOM LONG BEFORE ANNUALS, ARE LESS TROUBLE, AND GET BIGGER AND BETTER AS THEY GROW OLDER. LET US SEND YOU OUR PRICE LIST

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HEAD OFFICE - LACOMBE, ALTA.

\$5,000,000.00

for WESTERN CANADA POULTRYMEN

PRODUCED BY THE PEERLESS INCUBATOR

Into the pockets of the users of The PEERLESS INCUBATOR last year went five million dollars made from the poultry these people raised. Yet chickens are scarce in Canada and eggs are the scarcest of all food commodities. That is positively the fact.

To-day there are not enough Canadian CHICKENS or EGGS to go around. Thousands of dozens of eggs are being shipped into Canada from the United States and other countries to help meet the demand.

Yet there is a shortage! Eggs are commanding a tremendous price—chickens are worth dollars.

Now is the time to take advantage of this situation and make money out of it yourself. You can raise and sell 600 chickens this next year, and you will find a quick and sure market for every one of them. You can get the top notch price for all the hundreds of dozens of eggs that your poultry lay.

Let us tell you how!

The book, "When Poultry Pays," will show you how. Let us send it to you. It is interesting; it is instructive, and it contains the proof.

You need this book. It will be mailed free. A post card will bring it.

ADDRESS:

The Raymond Manufacturing Co., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Western Sales Agents for LEE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.
Makers of Peerless Incubators and Brooders and Poultry Supplies.



The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

Burns. If they paid the farmers an honest price for their beef in those days there would be no scarcity today. The writer has also fed steers over winter and sold them as No. 1 beef in the spring for 4½ cents per pound when grain sold for 1½ cents per pound. Is it any wonder now at the turn the cattle trade has taken? I would like if you would enlarge on these momentous facts in your paper and give a lot of information to those who are still in doubt as to the order of things in this corporation-ridden country.

JOHN McREA.

Erskine, Alta.

INTERIOR STORAGE

Editor, Guide:—At the present time we are hearing much about the necessity of interior storage elevators, but who, may I ask, is to build them? The Provincial or the Dominion government, or the railway companies? Surely not either of the governments, because the necessity, if there is one, is caused by the refusal or inability of the railway companies to perform their duties as common carriers, which are, as I understand it, to haul freight as offered.

But before building these expensive structures it would be as well to ascertain whether the grain stored in them would be available for delivery on contracts at the lake front, or whether it would have merely "street" value; also, whether the freight rates would be reduced by the amount of the storage charges, or to put it in another way, would the railway companies operate these houses without cost to the shipper, they being relieved of part of their obligation to the public, viz.—the provision of adequate transportation facilities.

If it should turn out that the grain in these houses would have but "street" value—and it would if the railway companies did not accept the responsibility of delivery when called for—no farmer would be foolish enough to ship to them, but when he did get a car would bill it to one of the lake ports.

Even if their elevators should be built—and they would be costly affairs—should the duty on grain, either by reciprocal agreement or on their own initiative, be removed by our neighbors to the south, and upon the completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway, it will probably be found that they are in the wrong place, or not needed.

It seems to me, therefore, that we should leave this matter alone and endeavor to secure our rights as shippers by demanding reciprocal demurrage, and in the meantime by individual effort curtail our credit purchases so far as possible, and when of necessity we do buy on time, by insisting on making the payments on the large items, such as implements and land, at such dates as we are reasonably certain to be able to meet them, not as so frequently done by making all payments fall due on November 1.

F. J. COLLYER.

Welwyn, Sask.

A VETERAN'S LETTER

Editor, Guide:—According to hints in the papers there seems a possibility of the navy issue being left to a vote of the people in a general election. If that is done will the people really vote on that issue, or are there a great many Liberals and Conservatives who will vote for their respective parties regardless of any issue and would vote the same if the leaders were to trade naval policies?

Then a number will support the Liberals on account of their trade policy, others will uphold the government on account of its Hudson Bay Railway policy, others do not believe in war and look upon the preparations being made as something in the nature of a challenge. They remember their school days, when one boy would put a chip on his shoulder and dare another to knock it off. If the other wouldn't take a dare the fight was on, both got hurt and nobody was benefited. These if they vote at all will be guided apart from the naval issue. Then there are the heebers who are on the lookout for a soft job and the riff-raff who will vote anyway at all for a dollar or may trap a glass of whisky, leaving a remnant to honestly study the issue and render a verdict thereon. It seems a pity that this and other important

questions could not be left to the electors in a referendum without these complications and without endangering the life of the government, so they could study the issue without prejudice and vote honestly.

JOHN McLAREN.

Kenton, Man.

Note.—The writer of the above letter is one of the oldest Grain Growers in the West, being over 80 years of age. Mr. McLaren, therefore, speaks from an experience of many elections and his words should carry a great deal of weight. —Editor.

QUESTIONS FOR MR. BORDEN

An open letter to Right Hon. R. L. Borden, Prime Minister, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:—I take this means of showing you and the public in general why your proposed "Bank Act" will not help us farmers up here in this Western country. I am proving to you and the public in general, from my personal experience (not any hearsay that politicians resort to so much), why it will not work. A few days ago I went into the bank at this point and asked the manager if I could get a loan of \$50 for a short time. I was informed that there was absolutely nothing doing in that line. I told the manager that I had plenty of security, which was land, stock, implements and 200 bushels of flax. The manager knew that I had security from personal dealings, but the cry was nothing doing. He told me that he had instructions to get money in and not let any out, and (here is the main point) that it was not a case of security at all, but it was simply a case of being instructed not to let the money go. I had security that I should be able to borrow \$1,000 on, but it would be the same.

Now, sir, can you tell me where your act is going to do us any good, for as you see by this letter that it leaves lots of room for the bankers to discriminate as to whom they will lend money to. If the manager of any bank does not wish to loan a farmer money on his grain, all he has to say is that it is not a question of security, the same as I was told. Can you, sir, or the Hon. Mr. White, or any other minister or banker, show us farmers that we can be sure of a loan if we have the grain or stock as security? I say you cannot, as the act will not be compulsory, and I challenge you, sir, or any of your colleagues, to show us through the medium of The Grain Growers' Guide. The act as it now stands will not be worth the paper it is written on for the farmer. If you can show us how we will be assured of getting money on grain security you will have done one of the grandest things that will ever be done for the farmer. We need it and need it badly.

Respectfully yours,

F. F. J. TAYLOR.

Macoun, Sask.

WANTED—RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE

Editor, Guide:—On December 28 car No. 58300 was loaded with wheat at Edam, on the C.N.R., by Messrs. Laird & Wearmouth. The Grain Growers' Grain Co., to whom the grain was consigned, made enquiry about February 1 to know where the car was and were advised by the car service department that the car in question had left North Battleford on January 28; North Battleford is some fifty miles from Edam. Laird & Wearmouth had to haul their grain twenty-five miles and had they not got it loaded within the twenty-four hours limit would have to pay two and three dollars per day demurrage, yet the railroad only moves the car fifty miles in thirty days and the shippers have no redress.

I am, yours truly,

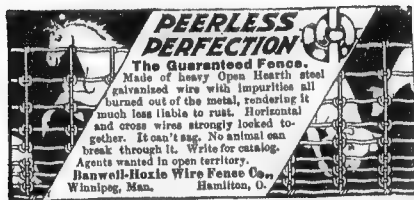
D. G. LAIRD.

Warnock, Sask.

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Horse Hair

When trimming your horses, don't forget that the mane and tail is valuable—clipped hair is worthless. We want you, when trimming your horses' manes and tails to save the hair. Tell your neighbors to do likewise and ship in your hair to us. We pay 30 cents per lb. for clean, dry hair. It will pay you. Let your boy buy it from your neighbors and ship us a good lot. We also want Horse Hides, Cow Hides and all kinds of Furs.

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The Latest Improved Specialties FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS

These tools are Labor and Money savers and should be on every farm and garden. Our method of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



The only rear-wheel driven Seed Drill on the market. The Eureka will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking and will sow evenly to the last seed. Can be instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a Hill-Dropper. No waste of seed when turning rows. For sowing Sugar Beets and all garden seeds this machine is unequalled. Sold with or without the Cultivator Attachments.

"EUREKA" WAGON BOX AND RACK
Without wings and ladders it is an excellent wagon box. With them it is a perfect Hay, Stock, Wood, Corn or Fruit Rack. Can be instantly adjusted to any position without wrench, hook or rope.

"EUREKA" SANITARY CHURN
The only Sanitary Churn made. Barrel of finest stoneware, top of clear pressed glass, very easy to operate. Three sizes 8, 10 and 12 Gallons.

"EUREKA" COMBINATION ANVIL
The Combination includes Anvil with vice, Pipe Vice, Drill Attachment, Saw Clamps and Hardie. An excellent article for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 lbs.

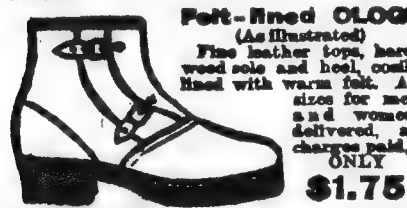
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Dept. G, 368 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

GRAIN GROWERS INTERVIEW GOVERNMENT

The following report of an interview between the executive of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. and members of the provincial government was presented to the convention by President Maharg.

This interview was held prior to the opening of the last session, the members of the government present being the Honorable J. A. Calder, acting premier; the Honorable George Langley, minister of municipalities; and the Honorable George A. Bell, provincial treasurer.

The different resolutions were taken up in the order in which they were passed by the convention, the first being that of interior terminal elevators. In connection with this, Mr. Calder pointed out that at the last session of the provincial Legislature they had placed themselves on record by resolution to the effect that the Dominion government should hold a thorough investigation, and, if the facts warranted, steps should be taken by them—the Dominion government—to provide storage where most required. Mr. Calder also stated that should the Dominion government fail to make such enquiry, they—the provincial government—were pledged to do so.

The next resolution considered was the one dealing with freight and express rates. In connection with this, Mr. Calder said that the government had taken the matter of freight rates up a considerable time ago and appointed a competent man to prepare a case to be presented to the railway commission; this had been done and the commission still had the matter under consideration. He also stated that when the matter of freight rates had been disposed of it was the intention of the government to at once take up the matter of express rates and endeavor to have same reduced.

Consideration was next given to the resolution asking that the credit of the province be used to secure farm loans at the lowest possible rate of interest. In regard to this, the government were securing all the information possible, and that at the next session provision would be made for a thorough investigation into the methods adopted in other countries where this system was in force, with a view to establishing a similar system here if at all feasible.

The matter of hail insurance was not considered at any length, as the government had dealt with this at the last session of the legislature, and the matter was now in the hands of the people, to be dealt with at the coming municipal elections.

Machinery contracts were next taken up, and we were assured that the government had this matter under consideration and were determined to protect the farmers if possible.

Direct Legislation

In regard to this matter, Mr. Calder stated that the government were pledged to do this, but that there was some doubt as to whether the constitution would permit of same being put into effect so as to cover all legislative enactments.

Jurors

The inconvenience and loss to farmers by their being called upon to act as jurors during the busy seasons was next brought to the attention of the ministers. We were assured that some arrangements would be made to overcome this difficulty, as they considered it an injustice to the farmer to be compelled to leave his farm during the busy season.

Mortgage Foreclosure

In connection with this matter, Mr. Calder said he thought the government had done all that they possibly could do, but that he would have the attorney-general's department look into it, and if anything further could be done to improve conditions, they would be pleased to do so.

Consolidated Schools

In the matter of consolidated schools, we were informed that the government were working on proposed legislation and that at the coming session provision would be made for the establishment of same.

Regina, February 4, 1913.

SO SIMPLE

Englishman—"How did you manage to throw straight enough to hit that window?"

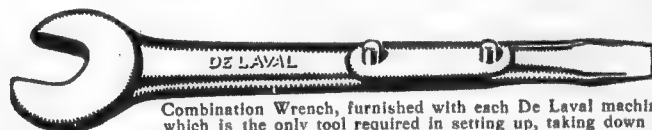
Suffragette—"I aimed at the wall."

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EXCELS ALL OTHERS not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability, but as well in its great simplicity.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE OPERATION, CLEANING, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval Cream Separator which requires expert knowledge or special tools.

NOR ARE THERE ANY PARTS WHICH REQUIRE FREQUENT adjustment in order to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every-day use of a cream separator.



Combination Wrench, furnished with each De Laval machine, which is the only tool required in setting up, taking down or using the De Laval, the simplest cream separator ever built.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE MACHINE THAT CANNOT be taken apart, removed or replaced by any one who can use a wrench or screw driver. In fact, the only tool which is needed in the use or the operation of a De Laval Cream Separator is the combination wrench and screw driver illustrated above, which is furnished free with every machine. Visit the local De Laval agent and see for yourself its simplicity of construction.

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Do Power Plowing This Way Run The Entire Outfit Alone

YOU can do it with an Avery "Self-Lift" Engine Gang. You don't need any plowman. Run the entire Plow outfit alone. You don't have to raise and lower the plows by hand levers at the end of each furrow. Simply pull a cord—that's all there is to do.

In the Avery "Self-Lift" Engine Gang a special Automatic "Power Lift—Self Drop" Device takes the place of the usual hand levers. The plows are handled entirely by power taken from the plow wheels. Pull a cord at the end of the furrow and the plows raise—turn the Outfit around, pull the cord again and they drop into the ground.

Saves you the wages and board of a plowman. One man or boy can run the entire outfit alone. An Avery "Self-Lift" Plow pays for itself by the saving it makes.

Saves all the hard backbreaking work of lifting and lowering each plow by hand levers at the end of each furrow. Running back and forth on a hand lever engine gang lifting and lowering the plows by hand levers is one of the meanest and hardest jobs there is. You save all this hard work with an Avery "Self-Lift" Plow.

Saves time at the ends. No stopping or slacking up to

raise or lower the plows. Pull the cord and keep right on going.

Write for Avery "Self-Lift" Plow Book

Explains fully why the Avery "Self-Lift" Plow is the most wonderful invention ever made in Engine Gang Plows—why it has put all the Hand Lever Plows entirely out of date. Shows how it makes clean, even ends, and does fine job of plowing as well as saving expense, hard work and time.

Built in sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 Furrow. Stubble or Breaker Bottoms. For use with any make or kind of Traction Engine—Steam, Gas or Oil. Won all the Gold Medals in the 1912 Winnipeg Plow Contest. If you haven't an Engine already, also ask about Avery "Light-Weight" Gas or Oil Tractor or Avery Undermounted Steam Engines. Address

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"Self-Lift" Plow

HORSES FEEL YOUNGER AND WORK BETTER WHEN CLIPPED

If your horses are clipped before the spring work begins they will get all the nourishment from their feed—be healthier and look better. They will dry off quickly, be more easily cleaned and feel better generally—that means work better. Use a **STEWART'S BALL BEARING ENCLOSED GEAR CLIPPING MACHINE**

Not an expense—but a highly profitable investment. It turns easily, does more and closer work than any other machine—can't get out of order. Gears all file hard and cut from solid steel bar—protected and run in oil. Includes 8 feet new style easy running flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart's Single-Tension Clipping Head. You can make money clipping your neighbors' horses while yours will do better work. Each machine guaranteed. If it doesn't give perfect satisfaction, return it and get your money back. Complete from your dealer at **\$9.75**

If he can't supply you send \$2.00 and we will ship one C. O. D. for balance.

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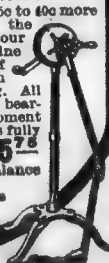
WOOL

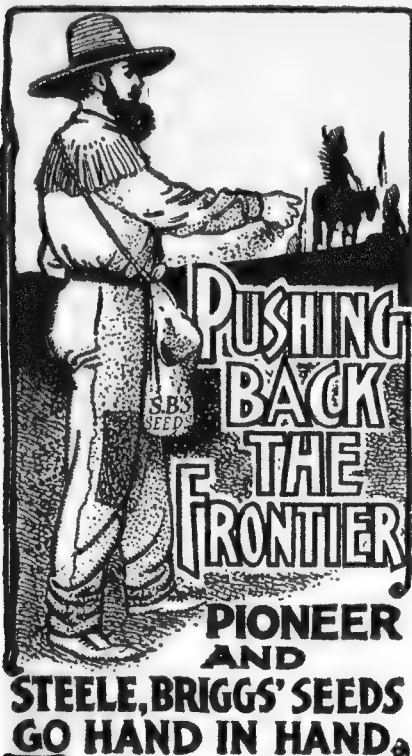
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is a real profit device. Gives 150 to 200 more from each sheep. You know the size of your flock, so figure your profit and you'll find the machine will more than pay for itself the first season. Any boy can run it all day without tiring. All joints ball bearing with ball bearing shearing head. The equipment includes four sets of knives fully guaranteed. Price **\$15.75** If your dealer hasn't it send \$2.00 and pay balance C. O. D.

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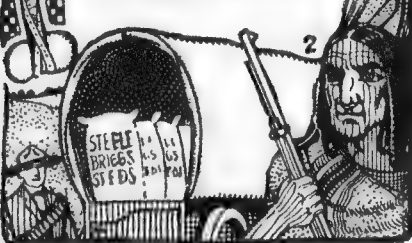
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HAMPSHIRE SWINE

I am now booking orders for spring delivery. Send for prices and particulars. Give the Hampshires a trial.
J. H. RUTHERFORD, CALEDON EAST, ONTARIO

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

NEWS OF THE WEEK

I have a few more requests this week for clothing. Then I have the names to supply, so if anyone who has clothing to send would drop me a card saying what they can spare, I would be glad.

I think there is no further use of writing to "Mother-in-Need," as she has already found a place for her child.

Those who desire to communicate with Molly are requested to send the letter to me in a plain, stamped envelope, with a note saying for whom it is intended, and I will be glad to forward it.

Right here I want to say how pleased I am at the way the sisterhood have risen up to help friend Molly help herself.

And now I come back to my good old song about the Mother's Number. Have you been doing anything or thinking anything about it? I hope you have been gathering up your ideas, so to speak, and will be ready with a budget of valuable information. We are open for contributions at any time.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address all correspondence to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

RAISING CHILDREN

Dear Miss Beynon:—Seeing that the question of "Raising Children Well" has lifted its head in the Sunshine columns I come with some theories and a little experience. All mothers know that a certain amount of "manners," as it is frequently termed, is a great help to man, woman and child in the everyday life, and that on those special occasions when we would desire to have our children feel at ease, and feel at ease ourselves, frequently we don't. Now this "manners," should not be confused with "etiquette," but the constant observances of certain little courtesies or formalities is an indication of breeding. People who take their food with never a "thank you" or a "please" remind one of pigs. I have known many dogs who certainly said "please" and "thank you" in their own doggyish, but no less certain, way, but I have never heard of a pig doing so. I think mothers should insist from the very earliest (ten months or a year old) on each child saying "please" and "thank you," not only at the table, but when at play among themselves. Do not mind being laughed at by hired help or foolish relatives; stay with the training. We all know how children like to bubble in a cup or glass when they are not too thirsty. With my little ones I find it an effective cure to at once remove the drinking cup to the middle of the table, with a little explanation that such things are not to be done at the table, and after a judicious interval of time restoring the drink on condition that it be taken noiselessly. Babies can drink just as quietly as grown ups almost from the start, if they are taught how. Better train them when they are small and then you will not suffer the uncomfortableness of hearing them drink "before company" with sounds like the exhaust of a bath-tub. Teach the small boy—four years old is not too young—to always give his seat to a standing woman, and train him to see that there is always a chair for mother. Little ones love to do these sort of things at that age, and if started young it becomes second nature to a boy to continue it as he gets older. We think it is bothersome to have a tiny child dragging and pushing a chair "for mother," but remember that his little mind is thinking about the matter more clearly than his young muscles would indicate.

When the children spill water on the floor, have it clearly understood that they are to do the wiping up, and show them for a few times how to do it the best way. Don't add to your own back stoopings what the children ought to do, and they will be more careful. I have seen boys and girls lift water out of the stove reservoir, with a dipper, across the room to the table and drip each time a dozen large drops on the floor, and by the time they have lifted out half a dish pan full of water there was almost a small puddle on the floor, and then "ma" would come in and get the floor-cloth and wipe up the drops. If the child did it he would soon learn to carry a plate neath the dipper to catch the drops

and so keep floors tidy. Don't let the children eat with a knife; besides looking very badly it is actually dangerous, particularly when children are making merry over a meal they are very apt to painfully cut themselves if the knife is conveying food to the mouth. We do not know what positions our boys and girls may occupy when they are older, and if a man or woman is accustomed to the observance of the little politenesses their way is really easier for them. Many a man has been kept down, and didn't know it, because of a little boorishness, a little lack in these very simple and seemingly trivial courtesies, which were not a part of his every day living from early childhood.

The women who rise at five in the morning and accomplish all the things that "One Who is Interested" enumerates in the Sunshine column of January 22, are positively geniuses, unacknowledged and unknown even to themselves. A system of doing things helps greatly in accomplishing many things in a short time, but there are days when unforeseen events will knock the best planned system on the head and completely down and out. Setting the table the night before seems to be accomplished in less time and more completely than is possible in the morning. Having the coffee canister and the coffee pot and measuring spoon in closest proximity. The porridge cooked the night before and only requiring reheating. Milk pans always in the same place. Children taught to put their school clothing always in the right place the night before, etc., etc., ad infinitum, but we all have to plan things to suit our own conditions, so I just ought to quit before you are all any more wearied.

CHARITY.

Do not think of other nationalities as your enemies, but as colleagues in the great work of human progress.—Bishop of Birmingham.



MODELS THAT ARE DISTINCTIVE AND NEW

7660—Mansh Shirt Waist for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With Box Plait or Hemmed Edges, High or Low Collar, Rolled Over or Plain Cuffs, with or without Pocket and Yoke. 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, for 16 year size. 7670—Fancy Blouse with Vest, 34 to 42 bust. With Fitted Lining, Long or Three-Quarter Sleeves. 2 1/4 yards 36, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for vest and trimming portions, 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for yoke and collar, 1 1/2 yards of lace for sleeve frills, for medium size. 7672—Semi-Princess Gown, 34 to 42 bust. With Three-Piece Skirt, Long or Elbow Sleeves, with or without Frills and Chemise. 7671—Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line, with or without Circular Flounce that gives tunic effect. 4 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, for medium size. 7668—Child's Rompers, 2 to 6 years. With Short or Long Sleeves, Leg Portion that can be Left Loose or Drawn Up at the Knees. 2 1/2 yards 36, with 1 yard 27 for trimming and belt, for 4 year size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was not "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it.

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally:

I. O. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.

357 Yonge St., Toronto, Can



"MOORE LIGHT"
Helps to keep the Boys & Girls at Home. There is nothing like "MOORE LIGHT" to make the Home Cheery, Cozy & Comfortable.

Costs Very little to install and is much cheaper to use than any other light.

SAFE AND SURE
KIND TO THE EYES

LET US TELL YOU ABOUT IT. Catalogue and full information on request.

Robert M. Moore & Co.
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LIBERAL COMMISSION

Full Particulars, Prices, etc., on application Write to Dept. G. Remedies

The Carbon Oil Works Limited
WINNIPEG - CANADA

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

STILL TALKING GARDENS

Well, Chickens, have you been thinking about my advice in regard to garden work this summer? Surely this feeling of thaw in the air has made you feel as if the day of bare fields was not far distant and when the fields are bare the gardens will be also.

What are you going to plant? I hope, if it is only a package of sunflower seed, that you will go about it earnestly with your mind made up to grow the earliest and biggest and finest sunflowers your soil will produce.

To change over from gardens to stories. I suppose you are all aching to know who are the prize-winners, but I am afraid I won't be able to tell you until next week. I have such a stack of stories to read and judge.

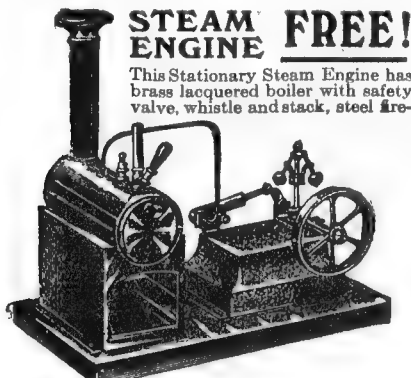
Children, you have almost buried me under stories and they are just splendid ones, but there are such heaps of them that you will have to bide-a-wee for the result.

However, I think I can promise to let you know next week, for very certain, who are the prize-winners.

DIXIE PATTON.

HOW WE SAVED OUR BROTHER

Seeing that you wanted the children of the Young Canada Club to write what



box with spirit burner, fly wheel with speed regulator on metal pedestal, entire engine on wood base. We give it to you free for a few hours' work selling our beautiful Litho-Art Post Cards at 5 for 5c. These comprise Easter, Love Scenes, Birthday Views, Comics, Best Wishes, etc., and are fast sellers. Write us today for \$4 worth of these post cards, sell them, return the money, and we will send Engine exactly as represented by return.

WESTERN PREMIUM CO.,
Winnipeg Dept. G. 2 Canada

DAINTY DRESSED DOLL

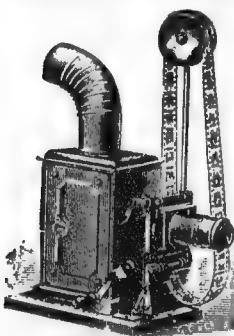


GIVEN FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS

This large and beautiful doll is about two feet in height, and is dressed in the very latest style from Paris. Her costume is made up of fine silk, trimmed with Irish lace, and she has a very stylish hat. We believe it is one of the prettiest dolls ever shown. Given absolutely free for selling only \$3.00 worth of our dainty art embossed and colored Post Cards at 6 for 10 cents, including Easter, Birthday, Love Scenes, etc. You will be surprised at how quickly they sell, as everybody will buy. Write now for Post Cards and we will send Doll as soon as you have sold them and returned us the money.

THE JONES MFG. CO., DEPT. G10
WINNIPEG, CANADA

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FREE



we give FREE this genuine and marvellous moving picture machine, with two fine films with 63 Views for selling only 30 packages of beautiful glazed colored and embossed postcards at 6 for 10c. This is a great offer. You can earn good money with this splendid outfit. Write to-day for postcards, when sold send us \$3.00 and we will send moving picture machine and films with 63 views and for prompt return of money we will give a beautiful extra premium free.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. G.
WINNIPEG, CANADA

they knew about a hero or heroine, I am going to tell you about my brother and I.

It was four years ago last May; my two brothers and I went down to the river to bathe. I was only seven years old and my brothers were six and three years.

As my youngest brother was walking around, he stumbled and fell into the water; we did not notice him until he had gone about two yards. I went to take his head and my brother took hold of his feet. We just got him out in time or he would have been beyond our reach.

I wrapped him in a towel and carried him all the way to the house. Mamma was very glad we saved him.

I will close now, hoping to see this in print.

FRANCES HUXHAM.

Glenella, Man., Age 11 years.

MY FAVORITE HERO

One day, while my sister and myself were on our way to school, we met a bunch of wild ranch cattle. They were being taken to town for market.

We were nearly up to them when a cowboy came up to us and told us to stand on one side of the horse while the cattle passed by, but his horse was balky and on the open prairie, so it was very hard for him to keep us out of sight from the cattle.

He said they would take after any one and nothing could scare them. No one could pass by them safely.

When the cattle had passed by we went off to school and had a good excuse for being late.

BERTHA JOHNSON.

Yetwood, Alta., Age 13.

My favorite story of a heroine is Florence Nightingale.

When Florence Nightingale was a little girl, she lived in a village in Derbyshire, in England. She was very kind to people and animals; she made friends with the shy squirrels and timid rabbits. Everybody loved her dearly.

Near the village lived an old shepherd named Roger, who had a dog called Cap. One day, as Florence and her friend were driving along, they saw Roger's sheep running around in all directions, but no Cap was there.

They asked Roger where Cap was and he said a cruel boy threw a stone at him and broke his leg.

They went to Roger's home and found the dog there. When they called his name he crawled from under the table. Florence patted him and her friend said his leg was not broken.

They went every morning for three days and soon Cap was able to look after the sheep.

This happened many years ago. Florence grew up to be one of the kindest and bravest of women. She spent her youth in learning how to nurse the sick and how to manage hospitals.

In the Crimean war there was nobody to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers. Florence went out with a band of trained nurses to look after them.

She soon had over ten thousand sick and wounded soldiers to look after. She had to work very hard. At one time her hard work made her very ill. The soldiers in the battlefield would shoot and hurt the nurses and sometimes shoot at the hospitals. Florence did not like this, so she said a white flag had to fly on every hospital and every nurse had to wear a white badge, then nobody was to harm or shoot them.

She improved the hospitals of England; she had built hospitals where the poor uncared-for people could go until they were able to support themselves; she also cared for the poor people.

She died in her home in London, in August, 1910, at an age of ninety years. She was an invalid before she died. She had a very quiet funeral and was buried beside her mother and father in a little churchyard at East Willows.

There was a service held in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was attended by Queen Mary and King George and hundreds of people of London who wished to show their respect for this noble woman.

RUBY TAYLOR.

Cartwright, Man., Age 14.

CORRUGATED IRON SHEETING

METALLIC ROOFING

Our Corrugated Iron is made of the very best quality; soft, pliable and heavily galvanized.

The corrugations are deep and pressed one at a time. This method insures absolute accuracy in fitting and makes the corrugations retain their shape.

Our Corrugated Iron is Fire, Lightning, Rust and Storm proof.

As it requires very little timber to support it and needs no repairs, it is a splendid material for siding or roofing. Write us for free booklet.

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TORONTO & WINNIPEG

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As the rules of health become better known the value of underwear of unchanging quality and unvarying excellence is better understood.

JAEGER Pure Wool Underwear stands for all that is desirable and possible in underwear—warmth, comfort and health.

In all weights and sizes.

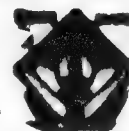
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THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good

Daily
Capacity
300 barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



Country Girl's Ideas

In speaking in our last number on weddings, I purposely neglected to mention some of the objectionable features of the feast, or rather the party that goes with it, saving them for a later issue. This time I am going to open the vials of my wrath upon a certain type of wedding guest whom you will all recognize. This is the person who comes prepared with a pair of baby shoes and ties them cunningly to the baggage and as it is about to be rolled out to the wagon or carried to the buggy draws attention to his clever little attention by shouting out that they are taking more than belongs to them—yet.

This is a species of joking which I think should not be tolerated in decent society. It is, I believe, an outgrowth of that false modesty which refuses to come out in the open and admit that children are the natural and normal and beautiful result of marriage. Instead, it sneaks around and insinuates it sheepishly and vulgarly with a laugh and a jeer. This is where I think our standard of modesty is all topsy turvy, as it were.

No one would dare to approach this young bride seriously and ask her if she expected that marriage would bring her motherhood. Then isn't it a thousand times worse to broach the subject to her jestingly? Surely this is something that is far too sacred to be joked about.

Another marriage custom that should have been laid away with the days of savagery is the throwing of rice and confetti. In spite of the warning we get every year from people getting rice in their eyes and ears, and horses being frightened and running away, we go on with the silly practise. Quite apart from the danger of it, it causes a great deal of inconvenience to the bride and groom whose clothes are completely filled with rice. Also, it unpleasantly advertises to the world at large the fact that they have just joined hands.

Marriage is, or should be, a sacrament entered into for only one reason—because a man and woman love each other and want to be together. I am sorry to say that there are other reasons that sometimes seem to incline people to enter this state. One of these you will not see much of in the country—the dislike many girls have to being tied down to office-work.

Not once, but many times, girls have said to me, "You just bet I would get married if I got the chance. Who wants to come to the office every day of her life?" These are the girls who find it easy to persuade themselves that they are in love with the first decidedly eligible young man who comes their way.

Then again, I fancy there are girls who look ahead to the blank years of loneliness, when they shall be old and

unwanted, and they are afraid. It is not work that they are afraid of, but loneliness.

But it seems to me that these are not the highest reasons for marriage and I like to think of our brides of this Easter having decided to take this step just for love—because there is some Tom or Henry or William who, in her eyes, is a prince among men.

Now, having decided that our young couple are deeply in love and having got them safely married off and the honeymoon over, let us see how they set about living up to this new partnership.

It is in the first year of married life that husband and wife take each other's measure, so to speak, and find where each is going to have to yield to the other, if peace is going to be kept—though sometimes there is no virtue in keeping the peace.

Now I fancy that right here is where many of the impositions begin that are felt as the years go on to be an intolerable yoke, and now is the time to gently and firmly insist upon a reasonable working basis for this partnership.

To give an example. At an evening gathering one night, a man said, "When the summer comes I am going to have the telephone taken out." His wife, who was in the room, didn't say anything at the time, but when they got home she said to him:

"See here, Jack, I did not like what you said tonight."

Jack looked at her amazed. For the life of him he couldn't think what it was she had taken exception to.

She explained that she had understood that that home was as much hers as his and that they were supposed to be equals in the control of it, and yet he had said definitely that he was going to have this convenience removed without asking her.

Jack admitted frankly that it wasn't a square deal and that was all there was about it.

If Grace had let this pass and a dozen other things pass, the chances are that before very long Jack would have ridden over her rights in a way that no intelligent woman could help resenting and a quarrel would have resulted.

I believe that everyone is a potential tyrant and will impose on the other fellow as much as the other fellow will let him. I don't know that we have any right to encourage a man to impose on us for years and then rise up suddenly in rebellion or wear out miserable martyr's lives.

It would, I think, be far better to insist on justice in the beginning and to give justice in return. Don't let us make ourselves worms of the earth, for nobody really respects a worm.

BOVRIL



is concentrated beef.
Use it in your soups and gravies.
It gives an appetising flavor and greatly increases the nutritive value of the food.

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Please send me your Free Illustrated Kodak Catalogue and Price List.

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If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Five year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood Lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.75 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. Don't delay.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 226, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

I don't like the idea that a woman can coax anything from her husband she wants. It seems undignified to me and puts a woman in the position of a dependent upon the bounty of the man, which tends to make of the man

a demagogue and of the woman a slave. Rather, I should like to see this new husband and wife stand shoulder to shoulder through all the trials of life, with the woman neither before nor behind.

The Country Girl

Best for all Purposes



PURITY FLOUR makes more bread and better bread, but its superiority is just as evident when you use it for pies, cakes, buns, cookies and pastry of all kinds.

THE OVEN TEST

is all we ask, and a 7 lb. trial sack will give you a dozen reasons for using PURITY FLOUR always.

FOR SALE BY BEST DEALERS EVERYWHERE



PURITY FLOUR

More bread and better bread

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 19

Control of Transfer Elevators

A resolution asking the Dominion government to give the grain commission control over the terminal and transfer elevators east of Fort William was carried unanimously.

Death of Explorer Scott

That the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association in convention assembled at Saskatoon herewith regret the sad death of Captain Scott and his men who perished while endeavoring to reach civilization to bring results of their scientific investigation and the discovery of the South Pole, and instruct the secretary to forward a vote of sympathy to the widow of Captain Scott and the families of his noble companions.

Moved by R. M. Douglas, seconded by M. McPherson, that owing to the increased value of horses that the present valuation allowed by the government for the destruction of glandered horses is totally inadequate. This convention requests the government to increase the valuation. Carried.

A resolution asking for the consideration of the naval question at this session was defeated.

Farm Mortgages

Considerable discussion was entered into on a resolution regarding foreclosure on farm mortgages, but the resolution finally passed in the following form:

Moved by Wm. Noble, seconded by W. H. Lawrence:

In view of the fact that at the present time there is no clause in the real estate mortgages act whereby the mortgagor has any privilege of redeeming any property sold under foreclosure proceedings except through the court;

Therefore be it resolved, that this convention asks the government to enact legislation giving the mortgagor the privilege of redeeming his property at any time within twelve months from date of foreclosure, by tendering to the mortgagee a sum of money equal to payments in arrears together with all costs, interest and expense up to the time of tendering the money.

This resolution applies only to farm property.

Next Year at Moose Jaw

Nominations for a place of meeting of the next annual convention being called for the following places made a bid for the big gathering: Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, North Battleford, Estevan and Saskatoon. Moose Jaw was decided upon by a unanimous vote.

Votes for Women

The question of "votes for women" was disposed of by passing a resolution as follows:

That this meeting declare itself in favor of extending the franchise to women on the same terms as it is now extended to men.

Implement Agreements

The following resolutions were carried without discussion:

Moved by F. J. Collyer and seconded by J. A. Case, that in the opinion of this convention the provincial government be urged to pass legislation with regard to the adoption of a standard implement agreement for the province of Saskatchewan.

In view of the fact that notes given for implements and so forth are not accepted unless made to fall due on October 1 and November 1.

And whereas farmers are frequently unable to meet such notes on these dates;

Therefore be it resolved, that we urge that endeavor be made by the executive to bring about an alteration in the credit system so that notes will fall due on March 1.

Moved by D. Jackson, seconded by W. Lang, that the railway commission appointed by the Dominion government be invested with more power.

Whereas the vital question of wider markets is most essential to the best interests of the Western farmers, be it therefore resolved, that we endeavor to obtain wider and freer markets with the British Isles and the United States.

Direct Legislation

A resolution on the question of Direct Legislation was passed in amended form as follows:

That this convention, on behalf of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, accept the Direct Legislation Bill passed at the last session of the local legislature, subject to the following revisions:

Continued on Page 30

\$35 Actually Buys the "DAIRY QUEEN" CREAM SEPARATOR

THE HIGHEST GRADE, CLOSEST SKIMMING SEPARATOR EVER MADE

Think of it! Only \$35.00, full and complete purchase price for the big "Dairy Queen" Separator, absolutely proven by expert tests and thousands of testimonials to be the closest skimming and most durable cream separator ever put on the market. This is our wonderful brand new 1913 model, equipped with our marvelous patented Turbine Disc Bowl. A regular \$70.00 Big Business cream separator for only \$35.00, and with a capacity of 350 pounds per hour, and absolutely guaranteed for twenty years.

YOU CAN SAVE FOUR PROFITS

That's the secret of our amazingly low prices. No big agents' commissions for you to pay; no extra dealers' profits; no so-called factory distributors' profits. You pay only the rock bottom price. We actually save you from \$40.00 to \$50.00 on any capacity machine you want.

YOU CAN BUY ON A SIXTY DAYS' TRIAL

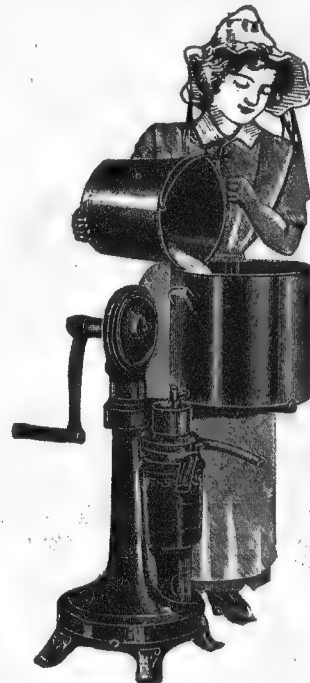
We will positively ship you THE "DAIRY QUEEN" SEPARATOR on SIXTY DAYS' TRIAL. We want you to give this separator sixty days' good hard test on your farm before you decide to keep it. Compare it with any and all of the over-priced machines you can find around. Try it on warm milk, cold milk, new, mixed, or old milk; it makes no difference. Then, after two whole months' trial, if you are not ABSOLUTELY CONVINCED that THE "DAIRY QUEEN" is the greatest cream separator you ever saw at any price, simply return it to us and it won't cost you a penny. We will even pay the freight charges both ways.

No. 20 "Dairy Queen" Separator, capacity 350 lbs. of milk per hour, shipping weight 200 lbs., suitable for from 2 to 10 cows. Price	\$35.00
No. 30 "Dairy Queen" Cream Separator, capacity 500 lbs. of milk per hour, shipping weight 250 lbs. Suitable for from 5 to 15 cows. Price	45.00
No. 40 "Dairy Queen" Cream Separator, capacity 650 lbs. per hour, shipping weight 275 lbs. Suitable for from 15 to 30 cows. Price	50.00
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Send a Post Card for our FREE Cream Separator Catalogue and full particulars of our Special Offer

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LOW
DOWN

EASY TO
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RUNS
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EASY TO
WASH

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2 PIECES
TO THE
BOWL

We Lead The Way in Pedigreed Seed Grain

Garton's Early No. 46 Wheat

(REGENERATED)

Bred by Garton Brothers, the Celebrated Farm Plant Breeders, England

The earliest heavy yielding and most rust-resisting strain of wheat.

Marquis Wheat

Bred by Dr. Saunders, the famous Plant Breeder of Ottawa

Our stock is good strong stuff, with a guaranteed germination of 98 per cent.

No. 22 Oats

Bred by Garton Brothers by crossing together Abundance, Banner and Tartar King

The earliest, largest-grained, strongest-strawed Oat in cultivation. Six days earlier than Abundance.

Black Victor Oats

The heaviest-yielding Black Oat in cultivation. 47 per cent. more feeding value than any White Oat.

Garton's No. 68 Six-Rowed Barley

The earliest Six-Rowed Barley out of a test of 134 trial lots.

Garton's Selected Hardy Alfalfa

Proved by five years' trial to be the hardest strain in the West.

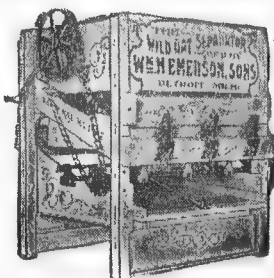
Breeders and original introducers of No. 46 Wheat, Regenerated Abundance, Regenerated Banner Oats, Brewer Barley and Selected Strains of Grass, Clover and Root Seeds. Write for Catalogue (now in press) describing fully all the above varieties of grains and seeds.

Garton Pedigree Seed Co., Limited

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SEED FARM, 2480 ACRES, AT CAREY - MAN.

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Made in Three Sizes:
6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
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WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats.

Perfect Separation of Oats from BARLEY or RYE for Seed.

Factories: DETROIT, Mich. & WINDSOR, Ont. Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

WM. H. EMERSON & SONS
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To start in profitable business of his own selling our Big Line of Necessities direct to farmers. Contract given for exclusive territory. Man must be honest, sober and industrious. Two Thousand Rawleigh salesmen now making

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Experience not necessary. We will teach you. A few choice Territories still open. If you can furnish team and a little expense money, write us stating age, occupation, etc.

The W. T. Rawleigh Medical Co., Winnipeg, Man. Importers—Chemists—Manufacturers



Four Good Reasons

To tell all the reasons why we believe your choice of a Cream Separator should be the STANDARD would be impossible in this space, but here are four—

First—Because the

STANDARD

skims down to .01 per cent., which is about ten times cleaner than ordinary separators.

Second—Because the STANDARD has a wide open bowl, and no cream or milk tubes to clog up. Everything is easy to clean.

Third—Because the supply can is more than a foot lower than on ordinary machines. No high or awkward lifting to do with the STANDARD.

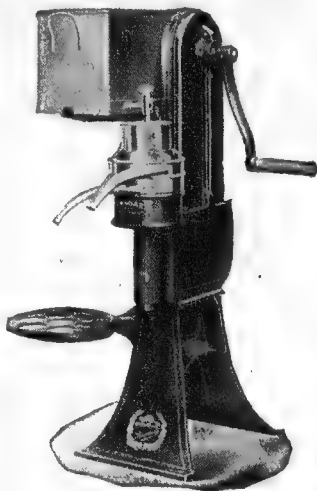
Fourth—Because the STANDARD has a self-oiling system and lubricates its working parts automatically all the time it is running.

The STANDARD will save more time and labor, and make more money for you, than any other cream separator. Try one and let the machine prove these facts.

FREE—Write for the STANDARD Booklet, giving full particulars of "The World's Greatest Separator," also folder entitled "Skimming Results."

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Willoughby-Sumner Block, Saskatoon, Sask.



Grow Larger Crops of Better Quality

ALL up-to-date Farmers and Market Gardeners now realize that they must return the plant food, removed by repeated cropping, to the soil in order to farm successfully.

We have now in stock a limited supply of complete fertilizers for all Crops and Soils, also a small stock of Muriate of Potash, Acid Phosphate and Nitrate of Soda.

Write Now for
Prices and
Full Information

GARTON SEED COMPANY LTD.

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

GRAIN SHIPMENTS

To SAMUEL SPINK, The Pioneer Commission Man
Bring Satisfactory Results

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References: Royal and Union Banks.

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DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

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Build Up Run Down Stock

Are your horses thin, rough-coated, unable to do heavy work; cows scrawny, weak, producing little; sheep in poor flesh, with uneven fleeces; hogs stunted, making no gains? Rather poor outlook for a profitable season!

These conditions are probably due to poor digestion, inactive liver and bowels, and sluggish circulation. Worms, too! Correct these conditions. Immediate improvement follows.

pratts Animal Regulator

will do this. The greatest animal conditioner known. Has stood the test of 40 years.

25c, 50c, \$1; 25-lb. pail \$3.50

pratts Worm Powder

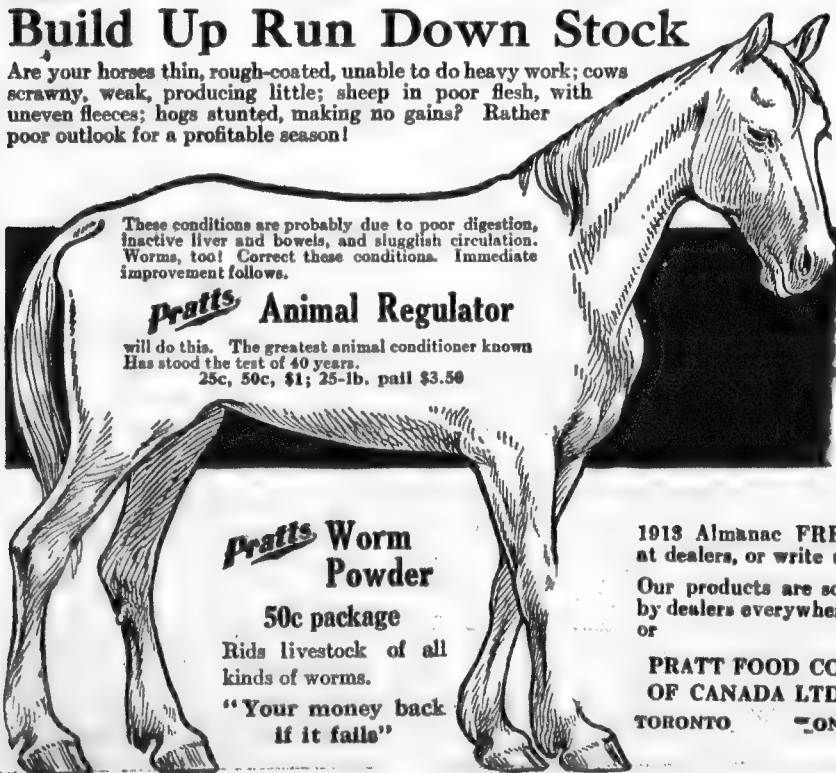
50c package

Rids livestock of all kinds of worms.

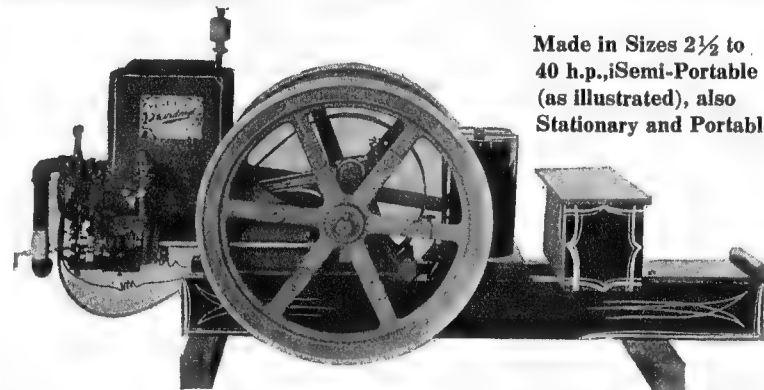
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It Starts Without Cranking



Made in Sizes 2½ to 40 h.p., Semi-Portable (as illustrated), also Stationary and Portable

"That's the slickest engine I ever saw," so remarked an agent who has handled many different makes of gasoline engines in the last twenty years. "Why," he said, "that special governor of yours would make any man want the

RENFREW STANDARD

gasoline engine if he had no other reason for buying it."

The governor that the agent spoke so enthusiastically about is, we might say, one of the principal features of the RENFREW STANDARD engine. It is undoubtedly the most efficient governor yet devised—immensely superior to the old fly wheel type. It controls the engine perfectly, allowing speed to be changed at will while engine is running, and automatically cutting off the supply of gasoline and electricity from batteries should engine exceed speed for which it is set. The simplicity and durability of this governor also makes the RENFREW STANDARD engine especially adapted to withstand rough usage. Other special features of the RENFREW STANDARD are told about in our engine booklet. Send for a copy and learn what they are.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Willoughby-Sumner Block, Saskatoon, Sask.

CEMENT MERGER'S PROFITS

The net earnings of the Canada Cement Co. for the past year ending December 31 last show very little change from the previous year. Sales of cement and cement products were quite satisfactory as to gross bulk; but owing to the reduction of the duty and other factors relating to the selling price of cement profits were not in the same ratio with the result that total net earnings show practically no increase.

Net profits for the year were \$1,394,676, compared with \$1,382,038, or the very slight increase of \$12,638. Profits were sufficient, however, to meet bond interest, pay \$735,000 preferred dividends, and leave a balance of \$234,256 to be carried forward to the credit of profit and loss. Added to the surplus brought forward from last year this makes total surplus of \$781,051, which is equal to nearly 6 per cent. on the common stock.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 22, 1913

Wheat.—The market closed today with May recording an advance of half a cent over last Saturday's figure. By a narrowing of spreads, cash wheat is selling for more than a cent better. The cash market may be described as being in a fairly healthy condition and with the higher foreign markets for the week, the undertone prevails firm. Although, on the whole, as the daily fluctuations show, the market was very listless and quiet, there being no developments to influence it either way. Receipts are a little heavier than last week. Offerings are still light and easily taken care of. Demand for most grades of wheat continues fair, and premiums are few for immediate delivery at present.

Oats.—Oats closed every day during the week at practically the same figure as last Saturday, the daily range never being more than an eighth to a quarter of a cent. The demand is fair, but market quiet.

Barley.—Barley, similar to oats, the quotations hardly changed. There is nothing much done in the market for this grain, although maltsters can use choice samples of good malting barley and are willing to pay good premiums for it.

Flax.—Flax recovered somewhat during the opening days of the week, but later days showed heavy receipts which were too much for it, resulting in all recovery lost and the closing today was weak.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July
Feb. 18.....	88	89
Feb. 19.....	88	89
Feb. 20.....	88	89
Feb. 21.....	88	89
Feb. 22.....	88	89
Feb. 24.....	88	89
Oats—		
Feb. 18.....	36	36
Feb. 19.....	36	36
Feb. 20.....	36	36
Feb. 21.....	36	36
Feb. 22.....	36	36
Feb. 24.....	36	36
Flax—		
Feb. 18.....	118	119
Feb. 19.....	118	119
Feb. 20.....	117	118
Feb. 21.....	115	116
Feb. 22.....	115	116
Feb. 24.....	115	116

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Feb. 21)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 46 cars.....	\$0.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars.....	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars.....	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive.....	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car to arrive.....	.85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car.....	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,070 bu., to arrive.....	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7,500 bu., to arrive.....	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive.....	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars.....	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars.....	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car to arrive.....	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,400 bu., to arrive.....	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars to arrive.....	.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car to arrive.....	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars, choice.....	.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample.....	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample.....	.85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive.....	.87
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	.86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, bin burnt.....	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars.....	.84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, bin burnt.....	.81
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample.....	.84

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car to arrive.....	.86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, elevator.....	.84
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars.....	.88
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars.....	.88
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	.88
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	.81
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smut.....	.88
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars.....	.84
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bin burnt.....	.83
No. 3 western wheat, 1 car, Montana.....	.90
Rejected wheat, 1 car.....	.73
Rejected wheat, 1 car.....	.81
Rejected wheat, 1 car.....	.81
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.80
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt and smut.....	.74
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt.....	.73
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.71
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt.....	.69
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.81
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.89
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.81
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.88
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.78
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt.....	.76
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.83
No. 2 durum wheat, 4 cars.....	.90
No. 1 durum wheat, 4 cars.....	.91
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, choice.....	.90
No. 4 white oats, 10 cars.....	.29
No. 3 oats, 1 car.....	.28
No. 3 oats, 1 car, black oats.....	.28
No. 3 white oats, 3,100 bu., settlement.....	.31
No grade oats, 1 car, bin burnt.....	.27
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars.....	.31
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars.....	.30
No grade oats, 1 car.....	.29
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars.....	.30
No. 4 oats, 2 cars.....	.29
Mill oats, 2 cars.....	.30
Sample oats, 2 cars.....	.30
No. 3 oats, 1 car, sample.....	.46
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, dirty.....	.46
Sample barley, 3 cars.....	.42
No grade barley, 1 car.....	.50
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car.....	.53
Sample barley, 1 car, to arrive.....	.47
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars.....	.54
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....	.52
No. 4 barley, 1 car.....	.44
No grade barley, 1 car.....	.54
No. 3 barley, 1 car.....	.54
No. 4 barley, 1 car.....	1.33
No. 1 flax, 3 cars.....	1.32
No. 1 flax, 2 cars.....	1.32
No. 1 flax, 1 car.....	1.27
No grade flax, part car.....	1.33
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage.....	1.32
No. 1 flax, 1 car.....	1.32

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Note.—Saturday, Feb. 22, was a holiday on the grain and stock markets in American cities, being Washington's birthday.
Minneapolis, Feb. 21.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 3 white oats, 30¢ to 31¢; No. 3 oats, 28¢ to 29¢; barley, 42¢ to 56¢.
Duluth, Feb. 21.—Cash oats closed 30¢ to arrive, 31¢; barley, 45¢ to 57¢.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

(Fort William, Feb. 21, 1913)

1913	Wheat	1912
1 Hard ..	73,124.00	5,793.50
1 Nor. ..	1,275,588.30	431,407.00
2 Nor. ..	3,407,651.50	1,647,285.20
3 Nor. ..	2,416,821.30	2,495,476.20
No. 4 ..	719,633.20	2,252,059.40
Others ..	5,046,204.50	1,237,694.50
This week 12,939,024.00*		
Last week 12,598,754.00		
Increase ..	340,270.00	
* Amount of wheat in vessels (completed cargoes only) 7,150,640 bushels, this total not being included in the above.		

Oats

1913	Oats	1912
1 C.W. ..	33,321.15	40,371.30
2 C.W. ..	1,323,131.03	699,339.25
3 C.W. ..	370,895.12	327,078.11
Ex. 1 Fd. ..	520,154.08	792,604.27
Others ..	2,281,818.16	823,141.21
This week 4,529,290.20*		
Last week 4,351,232.21		
Increase ..	178,057.99	
* Amount of oats (completed cargoes only) 498,511 bushels, this total not being included in the above.		

Barley

1913	Barley	1912
3 C.W. ..	834,148.03	2,151,783.53
4 C.W. ..	470,090.46	674,535.18
Rej.	157,071.30	196,017.18
Feed	177,176.18	13,701.47
Others ..	243,928.31	
This week 1,882,915.35*		
Last week 1,782,242.35		
Increase ..	100,673.00	
Total last year ..	655,314	
* Amount of barley in vessels (completed cargoes only) 412,581 bushels, this total not being included in the above.		

Flaxseed

1913	Flaxseed	1912
1 N.W. ..	2,151,783.53	
2 C.W. ..	674,535.18	
3 C.W. ..	196,017.18	
Others ..	13,701.47	
This week 2,976,038.24**		
Last week 2,929,328.00		
Increase ..	46,710.24	
* Amount of flaxseed in vessels (completed cargoes only) 1,221,375 bushels, this total not being included in the above.		

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market unchanged. Hogs, \$6.75 to \$9.00; Texas steers, \$5.00 to \$6.00; stockers and feeders, \$5.90 to \$8.15; cows and heifers, \$9.15 to \$7.40; calves, \$7.00 to \$10.50.
Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market active. Light, \$9.50 to \$9.00; mixed, \$8.25 to \$8.55; heavy, \$8.10 to \$8.50; rough, \$8.10 to \$8.20; pigs, \$6.50 to \$6.85; bulk of sales, \$8.40 to \$8.50.
Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market steady. Native, \$5.10 to \$6.05; yearlings, \$6.70 to \$8.00; lambs, native, \$7.40 to \$8.55.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Feb. 21.—Closing prices on today's market were:
Manitoba No. 1 Northern..... Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 Northern..... \$1.09 1/2
Manitoba No. 3 Northern..... 1.06 1/2

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, February 21, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.84 1/2	\$0.87 1/2
2 Nor. wheat .....	.82	.85 1/2
3 Nor. wheat .....	.78 1/2	.83 1/2
No grade		71 1/2-83 1/2
3 White oats .....	.33	.31
Barley	39-47 1/2	42-56
Flax No. 1	1.11 1/2	1.32 1/2
Futures—		
May wheat .....	.88 1/2	.87 1/2
July wheat .....	.89 1/2	.89 1/2
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.25	\$9.00
Hogs, top	8.25	9.00
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	8.00

March	1.08 1/2
May	1.05 1/2
July	1.04 1/2
Duluth No. 1 Northern	1.06 1/2

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK

Stockyard Receipts

The livestock received at the local yards last week amounted to 642 cattle, 30 calves and 2909 hogs, compared with last week's totals of 745 cattle, 32 calves and 1906 hogs. The totals for the corresponding week last year were 443 cattle, 1614 hogs and 238 sheep.

Cattle
The cattle trade was uneven last week. While a few choice steers were good enough to command \$7.25, the bulk of the best butcher cattle sold about a quarter lower than last week. Fifteen loads of Toronto cattle arrived this week for one of the big packers, and eastern packers are unloading a good deal of dressed beef here every week. Unless Eastern markets improve there is little chance of Winnipeg prices improving. The indications today, Feb. 24, are against a higher level, and \$7.00 is the best price the dealers will quote. Medium and common cattle sold a little higher than last week. Most of the best cows sold from \$5.00 to \$5.50 with a few extra choice ones bringing a shade more. Choice veals are worth from \$6.75 to \$7.50. Milkers and springers sold rather slowly, while common and medium ones were not wanted.

Hogs
A liberal run of hogs came on the market this week, about a thousand in excess of last week's total. No better prices than \$8.25, however, could be realized, with the usual dockage on roughs and stags. A light run might raise prices, but this is hardly probable.

Sheep and Lambs
No sheep and lambs were on the market last week and prices are stationary.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter
Fancy dairy holds its own at 29 cents and No. 1 dairy at 23 to 24 cents, but there is an easier tone on No. 2 quality. The butter market is in an unsettled condition, different firms cleaning up their season's stocks at different prices, afraid of being caught with a large supply when the new season's supply is available. After all these lots are disposed of, some dealers expect prices to firm up. The New Zealand butter comes to 31 cents at Montreal or Vancouver, so it does not offer very strong competition so far inland as Winnipeg.

Eggs
Strictly new laid are worth 24 cents, but the held or packed stock declined 2 or 3 cents, now bringing 17-18 cents. One firm brought in a carload from Kansas this week, and got them for less than 18 cents, all told. Eggs are not expected to go much if any lower.

Potatoes
No change in price—35 cents per bushel, but little trade remains.

Milk and Cream
Sweet milk is down to \$2.00 per 100 lbs. instead of \$2.10. Prices on sweet and butter-making cream are the same as before, 37 and 32 cents respectively. These prices will hold good for about four weeks, creamery men predict.

Dressed Poultry
Prices have taken a substantial advance in dressed poultry. Chickens are now worth 17 cents a pound, fowl 15 cents, ducks and geese 17 cents and turkeys 20 cents. There is a small supply coming in and the market tone is decidedly favorable.

Dressed Meats
Prices are at last week's level, 11 1/2 cents for best beef carcass, 13 cents for hind quarters, 9 1/2 cents for fronts. Pork is worth 11 1/2 cents, veal 12 1/2 cents and mutton 12 cents. Frozen meats are a cent less than these fresh meat prices. A slight rise in beef prices is expected.

Hay
Hay prices are level with last week. No. 1 Timothy \$18.00 to \$19.00, No. 1 Red Top \$11.00 to \$12.00 and No. 1 Upland \$9.00 to \$11.00. The supply is fair and no particular change is expected.

Raw Furs

We pay the highest possible prices for all kinds of Raw Furs. We need all you have. Write for Free Price List and Free Trapper's Book offer.

Best prices paid for Deer Heads.

INDIAN CURIO CO.
549 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG
EXPERT SCIENTIFIC TAXIDERMISTS

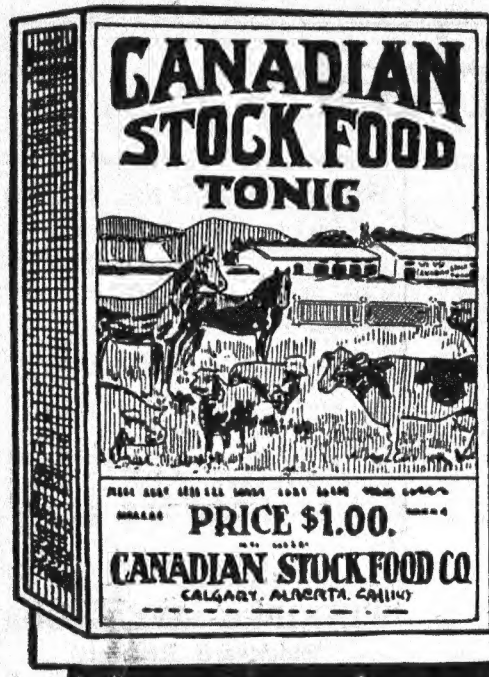
Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from February 18 to February 24 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	ExFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Feb.																				
18	84½	81½	78½	73½	68½	63	53	33	30	32	30½	27½	47½	45½	40	39	114½	...	...	...
19	84½	81½	78½	74	68½	63	53	33	30	32	31	27½	47½	45½	40	39	114½	111½	...	...
20	84½	82	79	74½	69	63½	54	33	30	32	31	28	47½	45½	40	39	113½	110½	...	...
21	84½	82	78	74½	69	63½	54	33	30	32	31	28	47½	45½	40	39	111½	108½	...	...
22	84½	81½	78	74½	69	63½	54	33	30	32	31	28	47½	45½	40	39	111½	108½	...	...
24	85½	82	79	74	69½	64	54½	33	30	32	31	28	47½	45½	40	39	112½	109½	97½	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.....	85 1/2	84 1/2	96 1/2	Extra choice steers.....	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy.....	29c	29c	33c
No. 2 Nor.....	82 1/2	81 1/2	89 1/2	Choice butcher steers and	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.75-6.25	No. 1 dairy.....	23c-24c	23c-24c	30c
No. 3 Nor.....	79 1/2	78 1/2	88 1/2	heifers.....	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.50	5.00-5.50	Good round lots.....	21c	21c	27c
No. 4 Nor.....	74 1/2	73 1/2	81 1/2	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5.....	69 1/2	68 1/2	69	steers and heifers.....	5.00-6.00	5.00-5.50	4.25-4.75	Strictly new laid.....	24c	24c	30c
No. 6.....	64 1/2	62 1/2	59	Best fat cows.....	5.50-5.75	5.50-6.00	4.00-4.25	Held stock or packed.....	17c-18c	20c	28c
Feed	54 1/2	52 1/2	55	Medium cows.....	5.00-5.25	4.50-5.00	3.25-4.00	Potatoes	55c	55c	90c
Cash Oats				Common cows.....	4.50-4.00	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.25	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.....	33	32 1/2	40 1/2	Best bulls.....	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.50-4.25	Sweet cream (per lb. but-			
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.50	3.25-3.75	ter fat).....	37c	37c	40c
No. 3.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	63	Choice veal calves.....	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	6.00-6.25	Cream for butter-making			
Cash Flax				Heavy calves.....	6.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.50	purposes (per lb. butter			
No. 1 N.W.....	112	114	183	Best milkers and spring-	\$65-\$70	\$60-\$75	\$45-\$60	fat).....	32c	32c	35c
Wheat Futures				Com'n milkers and spring	\$40-\$50	\$45-\$50	\$25-\$35	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.00
May	89 1/2	88 1/2	100	ers (each).....				Dressed Poultry			
July	89 1/2	89 1/2	100 1/2	Hogs				Chickens.....	17c	15c	15c-20
Oat Futures				Choice hogs.....	\$9.25	8.25	\$7.25	Fowl.....	15c	14c	12 1/2-16
May	36	36	43 1/2	Heavy sows.....	\$7.00	7.00	\$6.25	Ducks.....	17c	16c	18c
July	37	37 1/2	42 1/2	Stags.....	\$5.00	5.00	\$5.25	Geese.....	17c	16c	18c-20
Flax Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Turkeys.....	30c	30c	20c-24
May	116 1/2	118 1/2	182	Choice lambs.....	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.00	Hay (per ton)			
July	116 1/2	119 1/2	..	Best killing sheep.....	5.00-5.50	5.50-5.50	4.50-5.00	No. 1 Red Top.....	\$11-\$12	\$11-\$12	\$7
								No. 1 Upland.....	\$ 9-\$11	\$ 9-\$11	\$6
								No. 1 Timothy.....	\$18-\$19	\$18-\$19	\$12



CANADIAN STOCK FOOD TONIC

Make Your Live Stock A Bigger Asset!

Your animals—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs—are to you what machinery is to the manufacturer. They help you produce—they're the medium through which you derive profits. As an engine's usefulness often becomes impaired if allowed to run day in and day out without attention—needs overhauling—so does an animal's system.

Canadian Stock Food Tonic

builds up hard working horses and milking cows, restoring every fibre of their system to full strength, thus rendering them of greater value for your own use—and worth the top price when you want to sell them. To fatten and tone up calves and the smaller live stock, Canadian Stock Food Tonic is almost indispensable.

It's Economical, Too---

only a very small amount being required each time with the feeds. You can buy it by the 25 lb. pail—at your dealer's—\$3.50. Or try it by ordering a 6 lb. package—\$1.00. If your local merchant doesn't sell Canadian Stock Food Tonic, send us one dollar direct and we will mail you the sample size. Positively refuse cheap substitutes.

CANADIAN STOCK FOOD COMPANY LIMITED

Calgary - Alberta

Sole manufacturers of the famous CANADIAN STOCK FOOD TONIC as well as Canadian Cough and Fever Remedy, Canadian Colic Cure, Canadian Pine Healing Oil, Canadian Embrocation, Canadian Bonacure, and other remedies.

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 27

First—That the government will give an undertaking to bring the bill into force after it has received a majority vote at a referendum and will not demand a fixed vote thereon.

Second—That in the opinion of the attorney-general of the province, if the present bill becomes law all its provisions may be amended if desirable by the people through the initiative.

Third—That the acceptance of the above provisions be publicly announced over the signature of the premier or acting premier in three daily newspapers in Saskatchewan at least three full months before the referendum upon the bill is held.

If the above provisions are accepted, we would urge our executive officers and every member of the Association to exert every effort to secure as large a favorable vote as possible.

E. J. Fream, of Calgary, honorary secretary U.F.A., was introduced to the convention and extended to the delegates the hearty greeting of the Alberta organization.

Hail Insurance

The amendment to the Hail Insurance Act was proposed in the following manner: That whereas from the vote recently cast in the Mayfield municipality on the

act to authorize hail insurance by municipalities, which resulted in its being thrown out, there exists a considerable diversity of opinion with regard to the same between the separate units comprising this municipality; and moreover, that throughout this province as a whole, a considerably larger number of municipalities favor the adoption of this by-law than was deemed necessary to establish the scheme on a sound financial basis.

Therefore be it resolved, that we do hereby petition the government of this province to amend said act at its next sitting, whereby those divisions of municipalities, which showed a two-thirds vote in favor of its adoption, may have the privilege of being assessed and included in the insurable area as laid down in said act.

A complete revision of the constitution of the Association was asked for in resolution in the following form proposed by E. J. Clayton and A. G. Olson:

Resolved, that the president appoint a committee of three to consist of himself and two others to amend and revise and otherwise simplify the constitution and report to the next convention and that notice be given in time to permit of action being taken on same next convention.

The time of the convention drawing near to a close many resolutions were put before the convention and carried without discussion. Amongst them were the following:

Change Wheat Grade

In view of the fact that Marquis wheat has taken first prize at the World's Fair held in the city of New York, also at the Dry Farming Congress held in Lethbridge, Alberta, and also at the different fairs held within the Dominion of Canada, thereby proving itself to be superior for milling purposes to Red Fife.

Therefore be it resolved, that this convention ask that our present basis of grading be amended so that the words "hard varieties" be substituted for "Red Fife" wherever the words "Red Fife" appear in the Gr. Act. Carried.

That notices of stray animals should be published in the Saskatchewan Gazette free Carried.

Storage Elevators

Whereas the meeting is of the opinion that interior storage elevators would greatly benefit the grain growers of Saskatchewan;

Therefore be it resolved, that this convention petition the Dominion government to establish a system of interior storage elevators to be erected forthwith at convenient points along each line of railway and also that a drying plant be installed at each of such elevators and that government inspection be instituted in connection therewith. Carried.

Expert and Costs

That the executive be urged to employ

a man on salary to discover and tabulate facts and figures in connection with questions such as railway rates, duties, prices of lumber, implements, cements and other commodities which are considered excessive, so that the Association may be in a position to make positive recommendations to the government, railway commission or other bodies concerned as occasion requires. Carried.

Natural Resources

That demands be made upon the Dominion government that the natural resources lying within the territory of each province of the Dominion be given to the province in which they are situated. Carried.

Public Ownership and Operation

That this Association strongly favors public ownership and operation by independent commission of all public utilities.

Loading Platforms

That all loading platforms be constructed with approach at each end.

British Preference

That we, the farmers of Western Canada, hereby confirm the stand taken by the Ottawa delegation on December 10, 1910.

Re our objection to any tax being placed upon wheat for the benefit of the Canadian Grain Growers and at the expense of the British consumer, and state that our loyalty is far too strong to be affected by any such action.

That whereas it is alleged that private companies are putting private seals on cars of grain shipped from their elevators, thereby giving a chance for partiality in sampling grain at Winnipeg.

Be it resolved, that the attention of the grain commission be called to the matter.

Taxing Land Values

A resolution favoring direct taxation on land values was passed as follows:

That this convention heartily approves of the recent provincial legislation rendering it obligatory that all rural school and municipal revenues of the province be raised by a tax on unimproved land values;

And further, that we recognize that land speculation is one of the worst evils today existing in Saskatchewan and we are therefore in accord with recent "Surtax" provision by which the speculator will be more heavily taxed than the bona fide farmer;

And further, that we consider that the most equitable methods of raising all public revenues is by a tax upon unimproved land values.

Must Speak English

Be it resolved that action be taken to amend the municipal act in order that a reeve or councillor to be eligible to office as such, and more especially reeve, must be able to read and write and speak the English language intelligently and prove such before nomination be accepted.

J. B. Musselman, of Cupar, acted as secretary of the convention and received the thanks of the delegates for his services.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg

Choice Seed Grain

On Crop Payment Terms with A Small Cash Payment

Last year the wealthier class of farmers bought Marquis wheat. This year every farmer wants some. But even at present moderate prices thousands cannot buy what they need **and pay cash for it.** We are going to give such men a chance.

Our Special Terms

1. One-third cash and balance next fall; 2. Ten per cent. discount for all cash or if paid in full by June 1st, 1913; 3. We pay the freight; 4. Our price on crop payment terms are no higher than we have been getting from cash customers, although our terms are now very much better; 5. Orders on crop payment terms to be at least ten bushels; 6. Extra special prices to purchasers of a carload.

What we have To offer you

Our line is confined to Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. We have Marquis Wheat, Banner and Abundance Oats, Mensury, Eclipse and O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, Premost and Common Flax. We are in an exceptionally fine position to fill orders for straight or mixed carloads, and our prices are no higher than you will have to pay for less desirable seed. Some of our Oats and Barley is registered seed and an Inspection Certificate of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is attached to each bag of registered seed. Some of the seed we handle won prizes at the big Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge and at the Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair.

Can we trust Each other?

You may not know us and we probably do not know you. The easiest way for you to get our confidence is to furnish a recommendation from your Banker. Then you may want to know if you can safely deal with us. We are growers of seed grain. We have our own farms. Our Company is made up of farmers' sons. Three of our men are Agricultural College Graduates. We name as references the Canadian Bank of Commerce (Saskatoon or Regina) and any Farm Paper, Agricultural Dept., or Agricultural College in Western Canada. And, as a further protection, **if you are not satisfied with our seeds, return them at our expense and your money will be cheerfully refunded.**

Only a short time Left to buy seed

We want to have all our seed shipped out by March 31st. All orders received after that date will have to be accompanied by cash payment, and while we will use our best effort to insure prompt delivery, customers ordering late in the season must relieve us of all responsibility for delay in delivery **after the goods are billed out.** Act today. Mail this coupon and we will send you prices and samples by return.

MOONEY SEED CO. LIMITED
Saskatoon, Sask.

Please send me Samples and Prices of the following:

Kind of Grain	Bus. Required	Kind of Grain	Bus. Required
Marquis Wheat	Eclipse Registered	.....
Banner Oats	O.A.C. No. 21 Barley	.....
Abundance Oats	Premost Flax	.....
Abundance Registd.	Common Flax	.....
Mensury Barley		

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....

For reference as to my reliability I refer you to the manager of
..... Bank of..... at.....

The Mooney Seed Co.

LIMITED

"Seedsmen to men who care"

SASKATOON

SASK.

THIS COUPON, if attached to an order accompanied by cash in full, entitles the customer to a discount of **TEN PER CENT.** off any of our Seed Grain except our Registered Stock.

Speaks for Itself

The following letter is a sample of several which The Grain Growers' Grain Company have received of late

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Feb. 14, 1913.

Dear Sirs:

Would it be possible for me to sell The Grain Growers' Grain Company a carload of flour ground in one of the local mills and guaranteed to be of the best quality? I am drawing my wheat to the mill and am getting 75 cents per bushel for it. If I could sell the flour at prices you quote in The Guide at \$2.60 per bag, I could realize \$1.00 per bushel for my wheat after paying the mill 15 cents per bushel for grinding it, and I would have the bran and shorts for my trouble.

Yours truly,

(Signed) _____

We have the names and places of these letters in the office which can be verified by any of our shareholders.

This letter is explanatory in itself, and ought to induce the farmers to do some thinking while they are in the house these stormy days. Help on the good work and

Take Stock in and Ship your Grain to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.
Winnipeg - Man.

Please send me full particulars as to Stock, etc.,
in your Company.

Name

Post Office

Province

G.G.G.
26-2-13

**The Grain Growers' Grain
Company Limited**

Winnipeg, Man.

Calgary, Alta.